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MILITARY COURT "JOKER" FOUND IN NEW ARMY ACT

Reorganization Measure Said to Remove Certain Limitations Presumably Intended for the Protection of Civilians' Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Power of military courts to try civilians by courts-martial is given by the Army Reorganization Act, according to charges made by the American Union Against Militarism, and also by the railroad brotherhoods through their publication, Labor.

This is said to be the third "joker" in the bill, the most important, providing for peace-time conscription and the industrial draft in times of "emergency," having been barely defeated at the eleventh hour, by the opposition of union Labor.

Only last week another "joker," which, according to the Civil Service Commission, would give the Secretary of War power to militarize the War Department, appointing enlisted men to clerical jobs without recourse to civil service, was made known.

The Army Reorganization Act was favored by Senate interests, which also endeavored, without success, to establish a censorship over all government publications, a project prevented by President Wilson's veto. All the measures were attempted in secrecy.

The military court "joker," in its present form, is not a serious matter, but its opponents point out that a slight amendment to the bill could readily remove all restrictions, and that civilians then would be subjected to all the penal provisions of the Articles of War.

Under the former arrangement, the Articles of War provided that a court-martial might punish at discretion anyone subject to the limitations contained in Article 14, which article limited the application to persons "subject to military law." The act recently passed removed from Article 23 the phrase "subject to the limitations contained in Article 14," which now applies to "any person who uses any menacing words, signs or gestures in its presence (the court-martial) or who disturbs its proceedings by any riot or disorder."

In other words, it is explained, civilians may now be punished for contempt of a military court. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for one month, or a fine of $100, or both.

The magazine, Labor, holds that a Labor leader summoned before a court-martial might, if he aroused the displeasure of the court, be punished under this article, and that any such precedent, once established, would lead the way to a general withdrawal of safeguards of civilians from the operation of military courts.

Evaders of Draft Given Sentences

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Five thousand evaders have been convicted in United States courts and given sentences of from 30 days to one year in prison, according to reports compiled by the Department of Justice. Thirty thousand cases remain to be investigated, but officials say that rapid progress is being made in rounding up the delinquents. The figures, it is explained, do not include cases of person who were called in the draft and deserted, as such cases are handled by the military authorities.

So far approximately 275,000 cases of delinquents—men who succeeded in avoiding actual entrance into the service—have been investigated by the department out of a total of 318,314 reported. The investigation shows about 10,000 cases of failure to register and an equal number of falsified questionnaires.

About 25 per cent of the men listed as delinquents were found by the department's agents to have enlisted in the American or allied armies without the knowledge of their local boards, about 40 per cent of the draft dodgers are accounted for by the department on the score of the floating population with no permanent homes, and some 20 per cent are considered as non-willful delinquents who failed to perform their duty through ignorance.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HINES NAMED CHIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines has been named chief of the inland and coastwise water service established in the War Department under the transportation act. This service, established on March 1, is transporting freight by boats on the Mississippi River and the New York Barge Canal.

On the Mississippi, boats are run between New Orleans, Louisiana, and St. Louis, Missouri. Freight is carried at about 20 per cent less than rail charges. Passage downstream requires six days and upstream about two weeks. Much freight is also transported from the Warrior River coal fields in Arkansas to New Orleans.

The army is furnishing service on the barge canal between New York City and Albany and Buffalo, New York. The principal movement eastward is of grain from the Great Lakes. General westbound cargoes are handled. The department has available for service about 165 boats of about 140,000 tons capacity.

UNION TO CONTEST $100,000 VERDICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The new executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has decided to contest the $100,000 verdict assessed against that organization by Justice Adolf J. Rodenbeck of Rochester, New York. Sidney Hillman, president of the union, holds that the verdict awarding to the Michaels Stern Clothing Company of Rochester these damages and a permanent injunction against the union was based on the few instances of violence in the strike which brought about the suit, and that it really prohibits the strike.

Mr. Hillman says it is necessary that the matter be taken to the highest court, for the real question, as he sees it, is whether or not a union can be held responsible for actions of its members when on strike.

REPORT OF BREAK IN MEXICO DOUBTED

State Department Gives Little Credence to Rumors of Defection of General Gonzales From President de la Huerta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although new reports of revolutionary outbreaks continue to come from Mexico, and Gen. Pablo Gonzales, whose defection forced out President Carranza, is now reported in arms against the de facto government, the State Department apparently does not consider the situation serious. A second conference between Fernando Iglesias Calderon, Mexican High Commissioner here, and Norman H. Davis, acting Secretary of State, was held on Saturday at which further information concerning the new government and its intentions is understood to have been furnished.

It is considered doubtful, despite the stories from San Antonio and El Paso, Texas, that General Gonzales is actually in revolt, although it has been brought out on several occasions that persons closely associated with him have been engaged in activities against the de la Huerta Government. General Gonzales was last known to be in Monterey, near the scene of several revolutionary outbreaks. However, his army was at last accounts encamped near Mexico City, and it would appear highly unlikely that he would leave it to join a small group in the north. His trip to Monterey was said to have been made on personal business.

Gen. Juan Barragan, former aide of President Carranza, was said by the Mexican Embassy to have entered Mexico to join a revolutionary group, but other reports indicate that he may still be on the Texas side of the border. The situation is apparently becoming complex in Mexico, with Chiapas, Michoacán, and parts of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon indicating unrest, but the de facto government seems to be able to control matters and insists that only a few hundred rebels are actually in the field against it.

Information received here indicates also that the oil men are not satisfied with the concessions granted by the de facto government, but wish further favors, and that the government is displeased at their attitude. Articles in Mexico City papers are said to show a Mexican feeling that the oil men are still believed to be active in fomenting discord.

The revolutionists thus far seem to have accomplished nothing and until more reliable data are obtained it is probable that the accounts connecting Pablo Gonzales with open opposition to Mr. de la Huerta and General Obregon may be dismissed for the present, as well as stories that Pablistas and Carranzistas are working in accord against the government. The situation seems hardly to have progressed to a point to make those things probable.

Francisco Villa's Peace Terms

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Francisco Villa, in his peace proposals to the government, guarantees that if his conditions are accepted he will make Chihuahua the safest state in the republic and promises to help crush uprisings in other states, according to the "Universal." Mr. Villa's terms, the newspaper says, include retention by him of the rank of divisional general, which he would use in policing Chihuahua; the allotment of a tract in Chihuahua for the use of his soldiers, and the retention of 500 men under his command. Mr. Villa promises allegiance to the government of President de la Huerta and General Obregon, and agrees not to take the punishment of his enemies into his own hands, besides offering to retire from political life except as a private citizen.

DEBT SUIT COSTS

RICHMOND, Virginia—A final report by Robert E. Scott, special commissioner to the United States Court, shows that the expenses in the 25-year Virginia-West Virginia debt litigation amounted to $1,094,016.60. The claimants of the entire amount involved, approximately $13,500,000, will receive from 71.8 to 95.9 per cent of the face value of their holdings, the commissioner said.

RUSSIAN ENVOY TO RETURN TO LONDON

Bolsheviki Accept Conditions of British Government for the Resumption of Negotiations on the Reopening of Commerce

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Moscow wireless messages received in London on Saturday state that Leonid Krassin, the Russian trade representative, is leaving Moscow for England and that fresh members will be added to the delegation. The following conditions advanced by the British Government as a basis for resumption of trade, have been accepted:

"First—Each government shall give an undertaking to refrain from inimical action or official propaganda against the institutions of the other country, and, in particular, the Soviet Government shall not, either by military action or by propaganda, assist the Eastern peoples in hostile action against British interests or against the British Empire.

"Second—British subjects in Russia and Russian subjects in Great Britain shall be permitted to return home.

"Third—In exchange for a corresponding undertaking on the part of the British Government, the Soviet Government shall agree in general to recognize its obligation to refund to private individual British subjects the losses suffered through sale of goods, or through personal services rendered to Russia.

"Fourth—The British Government agrees to the conditions of the Soviet Government with regard to trade relations on a basis of mutuality. Nevertheless Great Britain retains the right to object to the appointment of any official agent of the Soviet Government whatsoever.

"The British Government requested the Soviet Government to give an answer to these conditions within a week. As announced by wireless on Friday, the Soviet Government telegraphed to the British Government accepting these conditions as a basis for negotiations, and requesting that these negotiations might begin immediately."

Premier's Coup de Théatre

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SPA, Belgium (Friday)—The meaning of the reception of a message from George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, by Mr. Lloyd George at Spa, accepting the terms proposed to Leonid Krassin, is that a general peace is likely to be concluded. This is one of Mr. Lloyd George's coups de théatre, since he asked for a reply to be sent to Spa rather than to London, knowing that he would then have the public enthusiastic about his sternness, or appearance of sternness, toward Germany. One policy is believed to cover the other.

It is more than commercial relations which are at stake, though, as Great Britain has never officially been at war, there will be no formal conclusion of peace. At San Remo it was decided to allow each of the Allies to act separately, but obviously British recognition of the Soviet Government involves recognition by all the Allies. Indeed, the immediate steps taken to consult Mr. Millerand and the other delegates is sufficient indication. Moreover, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand at once went together to inform Ladislas Grabski and Stanislas Patek, the Polish ministers, that Poland must make peace on pain of quarreling with the Allies. Special significance attaches to the fact that the French Premier was associated with the British in the démarche.

Marshal Foch Consulted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Polish representatives at Spa say they have received better news, indicating that the Poles are able to hold out on the new front. Marshal Foch today discussed with the Premier, Ladislas Grabski, how the Allies might help Poland against the Bolsheviki. Marshal Foch and other military experts are leaving Spa tonight.

Polish Lines Broken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A message from Kovno states that the Bolsheviki have occupied Minsk and a message from Vienna reports that the Poles have evacuated Lemberg and the authorities have left for Cracow. The Bolsheviki have entered the suburbs of Lemberg. They have completely broken through the northern front and crossed the Beresina in hree places, a message from Tilsit states. Vilna also is being evacuated by the Polish occupying authorities.

In an interview with the "Gerlingske Tidende's" special correspondent at Warsaw, Mr. Dombronski, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said: "Poland considered it her duty to protect Europe against Bolshevism, but naturally the Polish people cannot continue alone to fight against the Bolsheviki. Europe must realize her duty."

The correspondent points out that the Polish Socialists are doing their utmost to end the war and make peace with the Bolsheviki. Newspapers published both here and in Stockholm give prominence to an interview their representatives have had with a prominent business man who left Petrograd about a fortnight ago. He says that Nicholas Lenine and Trotzky are losing power daily in face of the opposition to them, headed by the commissioners, Mr. Boucharin and Dersinskij, who have the support of many Letts, Reds and 70,000 Chinese now in the Russian army. Agitation would seem to have for its object the isolation of Russia from all other states and to make Mr. Krassin's mission to England and Scandinavia of no effect.

Effect of Polish Collapse

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday) — The collapse of the Polish northern front enables the Bolsheviki and Lithuanians to establish contact. The latter had always been hostile to the Poles. The Lithuanian army, largely officered by Germans, concentrated near the Polish lines of communications.

Should the Lithuanians join the Bolsheviki and attack the Poles, the latter would be placed in an extremely serious position. There is also a danger of communications between the Germans and the Bolsheviki, through Lithuania. Poland is trying to placate Lithuania by offering to submit the chief points of difference to arbitration. England has done something to relieve the situation by making the Russo-Polish armistice a condition of the treaty between England and Russia, an expedient which seems unlikely to be successful.

Mr. Grabski, the Polish Premier, interviewed at Spa, confirmed the report that Poland asked the Allies' assistance in making peace with Russia.

PREPARATIONS FOR BOYNE OBSERVANCE

Military in Ireland Take Precautions to Preserve Order for Celebration of Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—Dublin and Belfast are again surrounded by military pickets, the principal roadways being barricaded with barbed wire and sandbags, and every vehicle passing is stopped and searched. At strategic points, machine guns are placed in position. No statement has been given as to the reason for the precautions, but it is assumed that the government is guarding against surprise and attempts to move rifles from Dublin to Belfast for the Orange Lodge celebrations on July 12, and also to intercept Irish volunteer dispatch riders.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Phoenix Park gates have been closed, and two suburban national schools have been commandeered near Dublin by fully armed soldiers, who have placed machine guns in position near by. Every vehicle, whether horse-drawn or self-propelled, is held up and closely inspected, haycarts piled high naturally being examined thoroughly by the soldiers. Similar precautions are being taken around Belfast, Nenagh and Midleton, County Cork.

Two unarmed soldiers were captured on Thursday night near the bridge of Ballycommon by armed men and subsequently released. Armed soldiers went out in search of the men.

Sir Edward Carson arrived in Belfast on Saturday morning from London, via Fleetwood, to take part in the July 12 celebrations. which are expected to be on an unprecedently large scale. Extra military have been moved into the city, but authorities anticipate that the day will pass quietly.

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—Confidence that order will not be disturbed on Monday, notwithstanding elaborate preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne is expressed by officials here, despite the excited condition of public feeling.

Demonstrations have been forbidden in the city itself, but arrangements have been made for a great mass meeting at a park four miles distant, to which all processions will lead.

Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader of Ulster, will be the chief speaker, and will propose a resolution appealing to the government to "deal resolutely with the cruel and treacherous warfare being carried on in Ireland," and pledging Ulster men to "ever do their duty as loyal British citizens, if called upon."

Among the other resolutions will be one expressing the determination of Orangemen to "defend the civil and religious liberties for which their ancestors fought at the Boyne River."

FIGURES GIVEN ON WAR RISK INSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A statement issued by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance gives the amount of insurance business on hulls, cargoes and seamen during the war as $2,487,913,351.74, and the profit from this branch of operations $17,569,821.56. Payments in allotments and allowances from soldiers' pay have amounted to $555,861,511.54. The amount of insurance written on soldiers was $40,284,892,500. Personnel in the bureau has been reduced to 7860, less than half the former figure, and further reductions are proceeding.

POLITICAL RIVALRY SEEN IN DYER CASE

British Ministry Faced Threatened Revolt of Conservative and Military Elements in Censuring Repression Act in India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The Amritsar debate on Thursday eclipsed all the other events of a full parliamentary week. An animated gathering of members filled the Chamber to hear Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, defend the action of the government in censuring General Dyer for his part in the Amritsar disturbances last year. Long before he rose to speak the air was tense with partisan feeling. On the one side the Conservatives and military men were in strong opposition to Mr. Montagu on account of his severity to a British officer. On the other were those who felt that the case warranted that severity and that the government must be given every encouragement to go forward with its great plan of Indian democratic reform, in spite of, nay even because of the nervous state of Indian Nationalist feeling.

Mr. Montagu's speech was brief, lofty, and grave in tone. He seemed to be aware that he was addressing a greater audience than the House of Commons, and that a good effect in India was well worth purchasing, even at the cost of the disapproval of many of his own parliamentary supporters. He has probably succeeded, but he paid the price, for the Tory Coalitionists, led by Sir Edward Carson, fell upon him with such determination as this Parliament has not yet witnessed. Should the inquirer desire a lesson in contrast between the true and the false spirit in politics, Mr. Montagu's speech should be read first and then the bitter attack upon him, delivered by the Ulster leader.

Mr. Churchill in New Rôle

A note of surprise was struck an hour later by Winston S. Churchill. The War Secretary is usually the stormy petrel, whose appearance is the signal for liveliness, but on Thursday the honors of conciliator went by common consent to him. Not only was his speech masterly in substance, but it was most skillful in its light touch upon the restlessness of the House. He richly deserved the praise bestowed upon him by Mr. Asquith, who ranged himself without reserve in support of the government.

The debate as a whole was a test of the liberalism of the government in its Indian policy. No one can doubt that the action of the Cabinet in supporting Mr. Montagu against the militarists at home and in India was right, both on its merits and as a tactical move in the difficult progress toward Indian self-government.

Responding to Mr. Montagu's firm lead, the government showed unusual political courage in facing a formidable revolt in its own followers in the House, which, as a parliamentary by-product of the war, contains a large number of soldiers, naturally inclined to sympathize with General Dyer and to repudiate with scorn the suggestion that the rights of the natives should take precedence over the prestige of the British Army.

Problems for Coalition

Its courage in this matter may have weakened the parliamentary position of the Coalition Government by increasing the hostility of the preponderant Conservative element in the House towards its Liberal members, and perhaps there may be seen the early effects of the division which brought the debate to a close. But it has undoubtedly earned for the Cabinet the respect of many outside the House, who have been looking long and often in vain for signs of an ideal in their behavior. In the division the government was saved from defeat by the support of the Liberals under Mr. Asquith and of Labor. If Mr. Asquith had chosen to be factious, he could have forced on a political crisis of first magnitude. His public spirit does not conceal from anyone the fact that similar issues will arise in Ireland, or even again in India; then the government may not survive.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MEETING CALLED

Summons Issued by President Wilson—His Action Regarded as Personal, as United States Has Not Ratified Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Assembly of the League of Nations has been summoned by President Wilson to meet on November 15, the place of meeting not having been announced because it is held that the Allies should decide upon that. The scene of the meeting will probably be Geneva, Switzerland, though Brussels, Belgium, is also mentioned.

Article V of the League gives the President authority to call such meetings. Protests have arisen here that he has no right to take such action, since the League covenant has no legal standing in the United States, and he is not authorized to assume any responsibility until the Treaty is ratified. However, it is contended that his action was purely personal and hence not a matter for discussion.

Gen. Peyton C. March, who has just returned from Europe, said on Saturday that United States troops on the Rhine would not be recalled except at the instance of the President. He said that crops were good in Germany, and that the people appeared well nourished and contented.

General March Decorated

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By direction of President Wilson, a Distinguished Service Cross was awarded on Saturday to Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, for gallant services in the Philippines. The citation reads:

"Gen. Peyton C. March (then lieutenant in the Astor Battery), for extraordinary heroism in action before Manila, Philippine Islands, August 13, 1898. He gallantly led a charge on the enemy's breastworks, volunteers having been called for by the brigadier-general commanding."

ROYAL VISIT TO LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The King and Queen of Spain, who are visiting England, arrived at Victoria Station from Dover shortly after 9 o'clock on Thursday night. Their Majesties were accompanied by their infant son Jamie, and were welcomed at the station by Princess Beatrice and Lord Farquhar, representing King George. Their Majesties are staying at the Ritz Hotel.

POET'S MANIFESTO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Capt, Gabriel D'Annunzio has issued a manifesto declaring himself to be in agreement with General Caviglia on the necessity of maintaining a frontier on the Julian Alps, but at the same time, he maintains that the Dalmatian frontier must include Cattaro. He adds that he is resolved to use all his forces in support of this policy.

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GERMANS INCREASE OFFER OF COAL TO THE ALLIES AT SPA

Foreign Minister Offers 1,200,000 Tons a Month After Attack on Allied Methods by Hugh Stinnes, Coal Magnate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—While the Spa conference is this morning debating its reply to Turkey, and secondary matters, the experts are busy discussing Germany's coal obligations. Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, for Germany, offered the Allies priority in German coal to the extent of 1,200,000 tons a month, instead of 2,400,000, as suggested in the report of the Reparations Commission as the quantity for August.

Yesterday the Germans said they could not deliver more than 1,000,000 tons.
one's feelings. His attitude caused a great sensation, every one wondering whether the other Germans knew beforehand what he intended to say. In substance his argument was that it was virtually useless to try to squeeze more coal out of Germany, the world shortage was only remediable by an international agreement to increase the hours of labor in the mines of all countries.

On the other hand, the German Labor delegates said that the miners would refuse to work more than eight hours a day, but he undertook to find 150,000 additional miners if the Allies guaranteed proper supplies of food. If the Allies insist on Germany delivering any given quantity of coal, the Germans would probably fold their arms and adopt a policy of passive resistance.

CABLE MON DIX—AD CONFERENCE

Hugh Stinnes, the coal and shipping magnate, speaking at the Spa conference yesterday morning as a technical adviser, adopted an extraordinarily aggressive tone. After being called to order by the President, Leon Dalacroix for saying the "Allies are drunk with victory," Mr. Stinnes alluded to the Allies' threat to occupy the Ruhr coal fields and said they would doubtless send black troops. The president again stopped him and advised the use of more courteous language.

Mr. Stinnes spoke throughout standing so as to be able to look everybody in the face, he said. When an appeal was made to his sense of what was due to the conference, Mr. Stinnes said that this was not the time for ordinary conventional language; his business was to uphold Germany's rights, regardless of any-

German Protests Voiced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The course of events at Spa roused a storm of protests throughout Germany as great as that which followed the presentation of the original Peace Treaty. Whilst the extreme disapproval of the Nationalist Conservatives has partly stimulated it, it cannot be denied that all circles are greatly disappointed. Newspapers of nearly every party complain that Spa is only a second Versailles, and that the German Government has been deceived, as, in their view, no real negotiations have taken place, but everything has been dictated by the entente.

This general disappointment and indignation is, however, mostly confined to the economic aspect as distinct from the military, as both the Socialist parties at least welcome at heart the enforcement of disarmament. But the latter have driven the Reactionaries to violent opposition, and their organs shout in unison "Germany has been delivered over to Bolshevism." The coal demands are unanimously condemned, even "Vorwärts," the Majority Socialist paper, describing them as meaning "slavery," writes "In this question, England has made itself the instrument of French wishes. The Allies came to Spa with prescribed decisions, and the German delegates have only to sign. That which cannot be fulfilled may be promised, but it cannot be maintained."

The reactionary "Deutsche Tageszeitung" declares the whole conference a farce, which ought have been broken off after the first encounter with Mr. Lloyd George, and even the moderate "Berliner Tageblatt" complains that the German delegates are treated like agents of a Negro tribe, who have got to be punished because the slaveholders have not received the desired tribute quickly enough.

War Criminals Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spa

SPA, Belgium (Friday) —Discussions took place today on the trials of German war criminals. There were present Lord Birkenhead, the British Lord Chancellor, Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney-General, Jules Cambon and Charles Heintze, the German Minister of Justice. The latter pointed out the difficulties, owing to the length of time elapsed since the commission of the crimes. Evidence was hard to procure. The Allies had themselves reduced the list from 900 to 45.

Mr. Lloyd George denied that he thus tacitly condoned the crimes, and asked if any persons had been arrested. The reply was that the evi-

dence was in no case strong enough to justify the arrests. The British Premier was emphatic that only punishment was required for the offenses which no civilized state would tolerate and trusted that the Leipzig court would do its duty. The matter should be considered by experts, who could come again to the conference if any disagreement arose.

Dr. Walter Simons stated that the German Government was prepared to give a proper trial to all accused, but obviously there must be adequate evidence. If men had been taken in the field, they would have been court-martialed, but a different standard of justice now obtained. He hoped the Allies would assist, as there were many foreign witnesses.

Official Statement Issued

SPA, Belgium (Saturday)—After the morning session of the conference an official statement was issued, as follows:

"The conference met in plenary session at 11 o'clock this morning. Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, communicated the German reply to the notification of the Allies regarding coal. He disputed, from a legal standpoint, the right of the Allies to impose their decision. He stated there was no question of voluntary omission in the failure of the German Government to carry out all its engagements, but that this was due to reasons of "force majeure." He admitted that the deliveries of coal ought not to have been diminished, and that no coal contracts should be concluded with other states in the absence of an agreement with the Reparations Commission.

"The German Foreign Minister added his view that the notification of the Allies had made it useless for the experts, who had been summoned, to come to Spa. A practical solution of the question of the production and the distribution of coal could, he said, be found only in a common examination of it, and Germany and the German Government were resolved to enter upon this inquiry in a most sincere and practical spirit, and a plan had been prepared to treat with it at the same time as the questions of industrial deliveries, reconstruction of devasted territories and financial questions, which really were inseparable. He said that to realize the practical impossibility of granting priority to deliveries of coal to the Allies it would be necessary to hear Mr. Hugh Stinnes (the German steel and coal magnate) and Mr. Hue (Otto Hue, mining labor expert), who would speak in the name of the contractors and workmen concerned. The German delegation, however, took no responsibility for their declarations.

"Mr. Stinnes and Mr. Hue both explained the impossibility of accepting the notification of the Allies, the coal problem being of an international order, and therefore, in their opinion, not susceptible of solution by the will of the Allies, but by an understanding on a footing of perfect equality and of agreement with the workers. The president of the conference was forced to call Mr. Stinnes to order on account of the provocative tone of his explanations.

"The sittings will be resumed this afternoon."

SECTIONAL DIVISIONS MADE IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Washington has been divided into 16 sections by the zoning commission created by the recently enacted zoning law which provides for two commercial districts and an industrial district, in addition to residential districts, as a means of preventing encroachments of business activities upon residential localities except in so far as they may be needed for the accommodation of the residents.

The first commercial district is a restricted district in which industries may not be carried on and from which such businesses as large bakeries and laundries, blacksmith shops, livery stables, lumber yards, stone works, storage establishments for junk, coal, coke, and woodyards and the like are excluded. Businessess excluded from the first district are permitted in the second district, but industries will not be permitted in that district.

The industrial district includes several water front sites. Some opposition has arisen to the proposal to declare certain residential streets available for business purposes and a mass meeting on Tuesday night at which the plan will be explained has been arranged for.

PAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL TO OPEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce; Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board; Ambassador Pezet of Peru, and Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida are among those who have agreed to lecture at the first session of the summer school of Pan-American and Foreign Commerce, it has been announced. The school will open a five-weeks term on July 19.

The purpose of the school as announced by its organizers is to train men and women for service in the field of foreign trade, either as instructors at educational institutions at home, or as actual commercial representatives.

REBELS REPULSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—A Valona message, dated July 6, states that at night rebels with strong forces made an attack on the town, but were beaten back. Ships bombarded the region for some hours and assisted in repulsing the rebels.

GREAT MONOPOLY IN COAL CHARGED

United Mine Workers Counsel Says Anthracite Industry Can Pay Higher Wages With Present Price to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —W. Jett Lauck, economic counsel for the United Mine Workers, in a protest against the objections of coal operators to the inclusion of evidence in the hearings on miners' grievances before the anthracite coal commission, now hloding sessions at Scranton, Pennsylvania, of matter bearing on the operators' business and profits, insists that "there is no warrant for the assertion that the anthracite industry cannot pay higher wages without a further increase in the prices charged to the consumer."

The miners contend, he asserts, that the anthracite industry is paying profits "amply adequate to absorb the cost of a just increase in wages," and he charges monopolistic control of the industry by a group of banking interests and seven railroad systems.

Extremely Profitable Business

Mr. Lauck says: "Anthracite is an extremely profitable business, but the profits are taken in the transportation and sales end of the business. The rates of transporting anthracite are such that the net income per ton carried is higher than that for other class of freight, while the anthracite roads, thanks to financial manipulation, are able to justify these rates on the basis of apparent costs. The conclusion is inevitable, therefore, that the anthracite combination has chosen the transportation department as the strategic point at which profits may be most unobtrustively drawn off. The chief profits have been abstracted through the railroads as a channel.

"In other words, in the division of the price of anthracite between wages and other costs, the return to capital is not what it appears to be as the result of a mere study of the accounts of the producing corporations. In determining this division, profits must be considered in terms of the entire return to legitimate investment in all departments.

"This will include profits of the anthracite roads on the transportation of anthracite, fixed charges entering into the cost of anthracite as a result of the policy involved in the buying and control of coal companies, and the profits of the railroad coal sales companies.

"Legal Fiction"

"If the anthracite companies set up the legal fiction that they are really independent, basing their contention upon the fact that they are separately incorporated, and, furthermore, if they set up the contention that the fixed charges really represent interest owed to other interests, then we believe that every administrative body in either national or state governments, that every official charged with the administration of law and justice, that every legislative body should take steps to eliminate this basis for deception.

"The anthracite system is knit into a single great monopoly by inter-stock ownership, by interlocking directorates, by informal conferences and especially by the engrossing control of the great New York banking combine headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. Four members of the inner circle dominate, through directorships, companies shipping over 75 per cent of the total anthracite tonnage. This means a close community of financial interest. It means that declarations of separateness are mere fictions. It means that, by and large, all the profits and interest charges flow into the same great profit reservoirs which can and should be drawn upon to afford the workers in the industry a living wage."

Fuel Deficit Causes Named

Coal Export and Car Shortage Blamed by New England Board

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Excessive exports of bituminous coal to foreign countries and inadequate transportaiton are blamed for the shortage of the New England soft coal supply in the report of the New England fuel commission to the governors of the six states.

It recommends that the Interstate Commerce Commission use its powers to curtail the outgo of bituminous coal; that New England be given car priority over the export supply; and that the United States Government intercede so far as is necessary to relieve the condition threatening the northeastern states of the country.

The commission urges that the Interstate Commerce Commission act to curtail the shipment of coal to foreign countries from middle Atlantic ports.

The report declares that immediate government control is the only hope now remaining to domestic industries and asks that foreign bunkering at Hampton Roads be cut from 1,300,000 tons a month to 800,000. Keen competition with representatives of foreign governments, empowered to buy coal at any price, is said to have made it practically impossible for New England to purchase any of the tidewater supply.

A charge of misleading propaganda is brought against the National Coal Association, which is alleged to have been using large sums of money "to throw dust in the eyes of officials and sand in the eyes of the public."

Conditions affecting public utilities in New England are considered serious. Prices ranging from $18 to $23 a ton are declared to be prohibitive, and to be peculiar to that section. An estimate of 25,000,000 tons of bituminous coal for New England for one year is declared to be exceptionally low, but figures gathered show that the present amount of coal entering the New England states is at the rate of 18,600,000. It is pointed out that this shortage of 6,400,000 will have to be sustained by the factories alone, inasmuch as the public utilities must be maintained.

All Open Top Cars Sought for Coal

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —J. A. D. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, on Saturday, urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to give bituminous mines every available open top car. Only by doing so can an adequate supply be mined and shipped and prices lowered, he said, in opposing efforts of sand and gravel men to get some of the open top cars for their products.

"The shortage of coal will prevail just as long as there is an inadequate supply of cars at the mines," Mr. Morrow said. "With ample coal shipments, abnormal speculative prices alleged to exist in some of the markets will at once drop."

For the "coal year" ending on March 31, the country needs 545,000,000 tons of coal, Mr. Morrow said, adding that the supply is now 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons behind what it should be.

PRESIDENT AND MR. COX TO CONFER

Peace Treaty, Campaign Plans, Trade and Taxation Likely to Be Discussed — Governor Is for Anti-War Reservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio and Democratic nominee for the presidency, is expected in Washington some time this week to confer with President Wilson regarding campaign plans, it was said yesterday. It was forecast that there would be complete harmony between the President and the nominee of the party as his successor. The proposals of Mr. Cox regarding reservations to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations will meet the President's approval, it is understood, since the President is said to regard these as interpretative, rather than restrictive. One of the reservations contended for by Mr. Cox is that it shall be clearly stated that the aim of the League is to prevent war.

Campaign plans, taxation, and foreign trade are also subjects for discussion, and it is supposed that Mr. Cox's views will be laid before Mr. Wilson for approval. It is believed that Mr. Cox would not welcome participation in the campaign of certain members of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet who are believed in some quarters not to have cast any luster upon the Administration.

The attitude of Warren G. Harding and James M. Cox, nominees of the two major parties for the presidency, on the suffrage question is discussed in a statement issued by the National Woman's Party, which remarks that both, since their nomination, have taken a stand favoring suffrage.

Senator Harding's attitude is characterized as varied, evasive, and noncommittal, until, on October 1, 1918, he voted for the suffrage amendment. On June 24, 1915, he said that the party should decide the question; in the following January he "did not see how he could vote for suffrage and against prohibition." In his keynote speech at the Republican convention in 1916, he did not mention suffrage, and in November of that year he reverted to his position that the party should decide the matter. On several occasions in 1917 he showed mild sympathy for suffrage, but in February, 1919, he "deprecated a too rapid advance of democracy, and consequently would hold back on woman suffrage." Hs vote for the amendment followed in October.

"Since his nomination," the statement comments, "he has refused to take a decisive stand to enforce final ratification."

Governor Cox is said from the first to have shown a favorable attitude, and it is pointed out that Ohio, while he was governor, was the fourth state to ratify the suffrage amendment. He is also commended for having called upon Louisiana to ratify suffrage at once.

Senator Harding's New Cabinet Plan

MARION, Ohio—In order to benefit by the judgment of his "chief partner," Senator Warren G. Harding announced on Saturday that if he should be elected president on the Republican ticket, the vice-president would be invited to participate in all Cabinet meetings. This would be done, according to the announcement, for the purpose of bringing about "team work" between the President and the Vice-President, while it is the Senator's view that it would bring about greater cooperation between the executive and legislative departments.

Senator New Heads Speakers Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Republican national headquarters on Saturday announced that Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, would head the Republican campaign speakers bureau. Associated with Mr. New in charge of the eastern division, with headquarters in New York, will be Thomas B. Miller, of Delaware, eastern manager for Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood in the preconvention campaign, the announcement said.

DENIAL OF OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN

Individuals and Corporations Answer Charge—New York Merchants Association Enumerating Labor Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Labor representatives continue to charge and representatives of Capital to deny that a campaign has been started by the moneyed interests of the country to establish the open shop and to break down unionism.

The statement by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that $5,000,000 has been raised by financial and industrial interests whose headquarters are in this city, for the purpose of fighting unionism, has brought denials from the individuals and corporations named.

At the same time the Central Federated Union has called upon Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to make his opposition to any such campaign so clear that there can be no doubt about it. And Willard L. Stanton, manager of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, states that Jersey City industrial leaders are unanimously in favor of the open shop.

Transportation Committee's Position

For the citizens transportation committee, organized to use non-union trucks to move pier freight held up by strikes among the unions, it is said that the movement is not designed to destroy the unions, because business men here believe in them. The committee says that the open shop question does not enter into its calculations, which are based wholly on the determination to secure impartial and uninterrupted service and to protect the public "against discrimination on the part of those transportation facilities which refuse to haul non-union merchandise or serve connecting facilities where non-union men are employed."

Judge E. H. Gary says that the United States Steel Corporation has made no contribution to an open shop fund. Similar denials have been made by A. H. Smith, of the New York Central Railroad; A. C. Bedford, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; E. E. Loomis, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and W. G. Besler, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The resolution for which 827 members of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce voted, none opposing, read that the Chamber "believes that every working man has a right to honest employment without regard to his affiliations with any organization, religious, civic, social or otherwise, and that every man engaged in business has a right to employ whomsoever he pleases, with freedom and without fear of intimidation or boycott."

Closed Shop Agreements

The Chamber reports that of the 116 manufacturing plants in that city, 96, employing 26,425 persons, are open shops, and 20, employing 4287, are closed shops.

The Merchants' Association of New York City is making an enumeration to find out to what extent its members are bound by closed shop agreements, but it is denied that this enumeration grows out of any open shop movement having its genesis in the local fight to break the trucking tieup.

The attitude of the United States Shipping Board toward the closed shops on board vessels is shown in a letter sent by the board to C. W. Saunders, president of the Waterfront Employers Union of San Francisco. It declares that the longshoremen will be given an opportunity to work on the board's vessels regardless of affiliation with any particular organization. It had previously been reported that the board had entered into a closed shop agreement.

Proof Promised

Frank Morrison Says Charge Will Be Substantiated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in connection with a denial by Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, that a large fund was being raised to break Labor unions under the guise of an open shop movement, declared that the charge would be fully substantiated at the proper time. He commented that Mr. Gary had merely entered a general denial. Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, had previously asserted that the charges were true and could be backed up by competent evidence.

Among the cities where the "open shop" or "American plan" movement is said to have been adopted are San Diego, California; Dallas, Austin, Beaumont, San Antonio, and Palestine, Texas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Evansville, Indiana; Paducah and Louisville, Kentucky; Lacrosse, Wisconsin, and Seattle, Washington; where the movement is held by many to have originated. In Tulsa, the banks and trust companies refused to advance money to builders who used only union Labor, it is said.

SHIPPING BOARD SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Shipping Board has announced the sale of three ships and the allocation of 17 others to transportation lines. Three others are withdrawn from allocation. The ships sold are the Yellowstone, Lake Frecks and Liberator, of 9410, 4200 and 11,700 tons respectively. The other ships assigned to steamship companies range from 3300 to 9600 tons. One is a tanker. The Waneyanda, Abbeville, and Boylston are withdrawn from management and operation, and will be tied up at Boston or in New York. They are of 3500 tons each.

FAMOUS ADMIRAL HAS PASSED AWAY

Admiral Lord Fisher, Former First Lord of British Admiralty, Originated Dreadnaughts

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Admiral John Arbuthnot Fisher, First Baron of Kilverstone and former First Lord of the Admiralty, passed away this morning.

John Arbuthnot Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet, First Baron of Kilverstone and former First Lord of the Admiralty, was a member of the navy of Great Britain from 1854, and credited with many of the revolutionary changes that have marked the history of naval conduct and progress in the last half-century. Recognized throughout the world as a naval leader with a record of completed achievements, an optimist and a strategist, Lord Fisher was a figure whose popularity and renown extended far beyond the navy. He was a veteran of nearly every naval engagement in which England has taken part, but many of his still greater services were kept secret in the archives of the British Admiralty.

Entering the naval service at the age of 13, Lord Fisher became a lieutenant six years later. He participated in the engagements of the Crimean, Chinese and Egyptian wars and succeeded to executive positions in the British Naval structure. During Lord Fisher's first term as First Sea Lord he put into effect the dreadnaught system, his own idea, and revolutionized the outworn strategic disposition of the fleet, ordering 162 warships to the scrapheap as obsolete. From this idea he built up the system of nucleus crews, putting into each ship the controlling element and leaving the physical element to be disposed of where it would most count.

Introduce Turbines

These strokes of naval genius were followed by the adoption of the water-tube boiler, thereby cutting the time necessary to get up steam from seven or eight hours to 20 minutes. Despite the bitterest opposition, Lord Fisher forced the adoption of the Parsons turbine, which he discovered on a tiny steamer, and today 80 percent of the horsepower on the seas in turbine.

Hampered for some time by boards and committees, in whose ability to administer naval affairs there was then great faith, Lord Fisher finally forced to break with professional authority and carry on alone his fight for the introduction of oil as fuel. This struggle brought about his first resignation from the admiralty.

Defeat of von Spee

Four years elapsed and the great war started and Lord Fisher was once again called to the helm. So he became once more First Sea Lord and directed the naval warfare against Germany until May, 1915. Then, when the country became divided on the expediency of the Dardanelles endeavor, he resigned and was followed in retirement by Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Fisher's first resignation did not divorce him entirely from high position in British naval affairs, and when the war began it was found that he had worked out plans, executed by Prince Louis of Battenberg which concentrated the entire fleet in the North Sea and checkmated Von Tirpitz at the very outset. Succeeding Prince Louis, after a month of war and disaster, Lord Fisher sent his forces against the fleet of the German Admiral von Spee, met him in the Falkland Islands and annihilated his fleet, which had been operating in southern waters to hamper the Allies food supply.

In the early part of 1915 Lord Fisher evolved a plan for combating the submarines, but little of this plan is publicly known and its success was not marked. In 1915 he entered a strong protest against the Dardanelles campaign, and this stand carried him out of office, as his fight for fuel oil had five years before. Despite the demand of the British public for his recall in 1916, the Northcliffe press prevailed against him.

In October of last year Lord Fisher launched a broadside at the British Navy in a series of letters to The Times, condemning the sea force as obsolete and calling for an immediate retrenchment of expenditures. He pointed to the quadrupling of naval expenses between 1904, when there was a huge German Navy to face, and 1919, when that same German Navy lay at the bottom of the sea.

ST. JOHN FAVORS "BONE DRY" LAW

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—The Province of New Brunswick voted on Saturday on a referendum which will empower the government:

1. To retain the present "bone dry" prohibition law passed during the war, or,
2. To introduce wine and beer licenes or,
3. To permit the sale of all spirituous liquors under license.

The campaign of the "wet" and "dry" forces, which closed on Friday night, was very bitter.

The vote in this city was in favor of retaining the wartime "bone dry" prohibition law by more than 1200. The alternative to introduce wine and beer licenses was rejected by more than 600.

BRITISH MINERS TO ASK HIGHER WAGES

Federation Leader to Press for Reduction in Coal Price—Series of Unauthorized Gas Strikes in the Midlands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—As soon as Mr. Lloyd George returns from Spa, the executive of the Miners Federation will undoubtedly place before him claims formulated by the conference of the federation at Leamington, where, under the leadership of Robert Smillie, the president, they passed a resolution demanding an increased rate of pay and a reduction in the price of coal by 14s. 2d. per ton, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, as well as a further resolution instructing delegates to the meeting in London to propose to "down tools" if the military forces were not withdrawn from Ireland.

There is no doubt that Mr. Smillie's consistent advocacy of effort to bring down the prices of coal resulted in the majority of the votes being cast in favor of the executive's recommendation, but the decision was by no means unanimous to put forward at the same time a claim for increased wages.

Gas Strike in Midlands

The miners are frank to admit that they intend to absorb the surplus profits of the coal industry. If the government takes a firm stand their intention in that case is to claim a still larger advance of wages. Mr. Smillie made this clear at Lemington, when he said: "If the government refuses to reduce the price of coal, the miners will have to claim the full amount of the surplus." The estimated surplus is £66,000,000 and the present wages demand of 2s. per day would amount to about £30,000,000, while reduction in the price of coal would clean up the balance.

The announcement was made on Tuesday that the gasworkers' dispute had been settled. At a conference at Essex Hall, the men's representatives accepted the amended offer of the employers of 1s. per day advance in wages from May 1, as against their demand of 10s. per week, and the employers made important concessions as to holidays and other allowances. Considerable relief was felt in large cities, but surprise was experienced on Thursday morning, when 1200 gas works employees in Manchester, through a sudden and unauthorized strike, seriously inconvenienced factories and homes by shutting down supplies. This action has been followed by gasworkers in Bury, Radcliffe, Fenton, Wigan, Bristol, Salford, Heywood, Stoke-on-Trent, and Huddersfield, which towns are affected, or will be on Saturday night.

Whole Union System Involved

Alderman Kay, chairman of the Manchester gas committee, in a statement to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Manchester on Friday, said that the men had given no notice whatever until they actually ceased work on Wednesday evening. Trade union representatives endorsed the action of their committee in connection with the settlement on Tuesday, and passed a resolution recommending the executives of the affiliated unions connected with the gas industry not to sanction the unauthorized strike, which aimed at repudiating the agreement, and the matter was settled, all strike notices being withdrawn.

J. R. Clynes and James O'Grady, representing the unions, were both parties to the agreement. The idea involved, Mr. Kay said, in the present trouble, goes to the root of collective bargaining. If men are not willing to abide by the pledged word of their leaders, the whole system of trade unions and recognition comes to an end. The Whitley councils, or any other representative body, will cease to exist.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Manchester also interviewed Fleming Eccles, district secretary of the National Union of General Workers, who said: "The position is serious and threatens to become worse. Representatives of the union have agreed to terms of a national settlement and we believe in abiding by agreements. If the men will resume work, we might arrange for a ballot of the union on the ratification of the offer, or to continue negotiations from the point already reached."

Mr. Eccles continued: "There has been, and is, some misunderstanding in this region about the concessions made with respect to holidays. The present agreement will give the men a full week's holiday with four bank holidays and Christmas Day, giving a total of 12 full days holiday with pay." Mr. Eccles proceeded: "The men are excited and until they cool down there is little chance of successful negotiations. A few hotheads are causing the trouble. Hyde, Oldham and Stretford are now threatened," he concluded. A later message states that Oldham has joined the strike and between 6000 and 8000 men are already affected.

The crisis in London, whereby the men threatened this week to cut off London's water supply, has been tided over by the Metropolitan Water Board agreeing by a large majority to submit the matter to arbitration, and the deadlock at the London docks has been removed by goverment intervention.

The strike of the piano workers, which has lasted for over 12 weeks, has now been settled without any practical advantage to the workmen, as the bonus system, which was the stumbling block, is still in force.

VIVISECTION OF DOGS PROTESTED

Societies in United States Plan to Renew Efforts to Get Legislation to Prevent Practice

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Considering the exemption of dogs from vivisection of too great importance to the interests of humanity to be set aside in any mere superficial manner, antivivisection societies throughout the United States are planning to redouble their efforts in behalf of the Myers' bill which was presented to the Judiciary Committee of Congress at Washington, D. C. last November, where it received courteous attention but was laid aside nevertheless.

G. W. Norris (R.), United States Senator from Nebraska, is now receiving requests that the measure be promoted with the vigor which is its due. The New England Anti-Vivisection Society feels that such a bill, which is entirely altruistic and in the interest of justice and mercy, should receive the careful attention and recognition that the earnest work of its sponsors would seem to justify.

Legislators themselves have stated that if the abundance of proof of the inutility of the practice of using dogs can be brought to the public hearings, the scales are bound to swing in favor of the anti-vivisectionists. The exemption of the dog, "mankind's friend," wins many supporters who are not yet ready to favor abolition, just as many will join a society for the investigation of vivisection who will not quite take the position of being wholly opposed.

Exemption of the dog is appealing to the best thought even of the medical profession, and the movement is expected to reach effective results in the near future. While some states still have no laws whatever regulating animal experimentation, marked advance has been made in many sections of the country, especially through the public schools.

Illinois is felt upon the whole to have the best laws in this respect, but such widely separated commonwealths as South Dakota, Alabama and Pennsylvania show high regard for the claims of animals for consideration. A campaign for an amendment to the Constitution is now being pushed in California, and other states are proposing local bills.

RAILROAD BOUGHT BY HENRY FORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

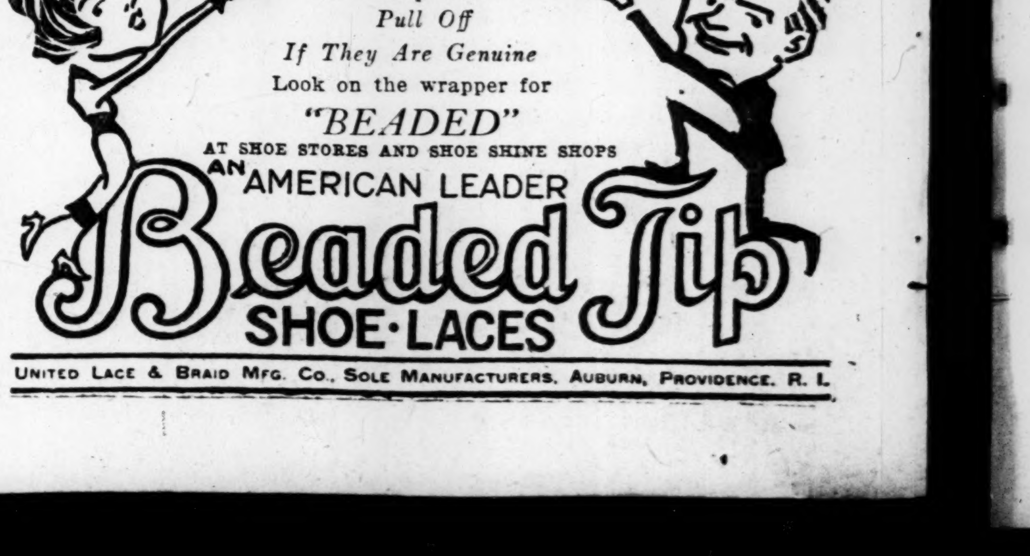
DETROIT, Michigan — Announcement was made on Saturday of the purchase by Henry Ford and his son, Edsel B. Ford, of the Detroit, Toledo, and Ironton Railway and of 400,000 acres of timber and mineral lands in the upper peninsula of Michigan. The railroad will be employed to bring coal for the Ford industries and the Detroit public from the fields in southern Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. A body plant, employing 3000 men, with modern sawmill, will be erected in the timber tract with water power as a source of energy.

The purchase of the railroad is hailed in Detroit as containing the solution of the city's fuel and transportation problems. The road is more than 400 miles long, but it avoids all large cities where Detroit's fuel has been so made the subject of seizure in the past that Detroit's industrial continuity has often seemed menaced.

The Ford wage scale will be put in operation for the 2500 employees of the road.

ELLIS ISLAND ALIENS ESCAPE

NEW YORK, New York—Sixteen aliens detained at Ellis Island escaped on Saturday, it was learned when an immigration inspector appeared at the United States District Attorney's office to make charges of conspiracy against certain attendants at the hospital on the island.



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Roads in Bolivia

It is easier to own a motor car in Bolivia than to find a good road on which to run it, for even in La Paz, where there are more automobiles than in any other Bolivian city, the streets are narrow, and a car goes bumping over the cobblestones that pave them. Here and there in the country are roads passable for motors, but these are few, and throughout Bolivia the cost of operating a car is said to be about three times as much as in the United States. Nevertheless, the cars are coming in, and as a result it is evident that roads will be built for them, and that the day of the mule, burro, and llama, which for centuries have provided transportation for Bolivians and their goods, is almost over. Thus passes the picturesque, and enters the efficient: and it is said already that in Bolivia the motor car is the "modern stagecoach that connects the isolated interior with the railways and rivers that reach the sea through adjoining countries."

A good roads movement is in its beginning, and the old and new meet when the traveler leaves the car that is part of the automobile service between La Paz and Achacachi, near Lake Titicaca, and mounts a mule to continue his journey to the popular resort at Sorata. The Sorata mule, however, is also an animal that will soon be no more than a reminiscence, for the motor road is being extended from Achachica, and the owner of a private car will soon have at least one proper highway, more than 70 miles long, for his pleasure riding. It has been unofficially estimated that Bolivia has about 2000 miles of bad roads, so the good roads movement has plenty of work ahead.

Tide Ways

Of the deepest interest and moment is this subject of Russian archæology of which Mr. Rostoutzeff writes in the Quarterly Review (London). The world needs to gain an understanding of Russia—and in the enormous quantity of archæological materials so divergent in character, which have only begun to be investigated during the last hundred years, the key to the Russian lock will be found. Where understanding exists there can be no problems. Primarily, familiarity with the archæology of the West as well as of the East is required.

Especially a knowledge of central and farther Asia is essential. There are rich barrows in South Russia where treasures have been found which show how close the northern slopes of the Caucasus and the northern shores of the Black Sea were connected with the great Oriental civilization, with Mesopotamia, Elam, and Iran. It is clearly seen by these discoveries how old and rich this civilization was. From the third millenium B. C. onward, Mr. Rostoutzeff states, the south of Russia was one of the most interesting centers of civilization. During the Neolithic period there appeared on the banks of the Dnieper and the Bug an agricultural population which produced uncommon artistic painted pottery of the same type as the oldest painted pottery of Elam. During the early and late age, that is to say at the time when the great Assyrian Kingdom and later that of Persia, flourished in the East, and the great city states in the West, the steppes of South Russia formed the center of a mighty state closely connected on the one side with Iran and on the other with Greece. For it must not be forgotten that one of the peculiarities of Russian history is that it cannot be separated from the history of the Greek world.

Norway and America

An odd spectacle was observed not long ago by the master of an American merchant vessel on the dock of a Scandinavian port. One vessel, just arrived from the United States, was discharging cargo; another vessel, just about to sail for the United States, was being loaded; and merchandise taken out of the hold of the incoming American vessel was being wheeled across the dock and stowed in the hold of the outgoing one. Merchandise, in other words, which had been imported for sale in Europe was being immediately exported for sale in the United States. The scene was typical of many that have occurred at various Scandinavian seaports during the last few months, for large quantities of American-produced foodstuffs have been reshipped to the United States. The explanation is found in conditions that make it profitable for the Norwegian importer to resell goods just purchased from America back to America. For one thing, the Scandinavian market finds itself overstocked: its wholesalers and importers expected a year ago that they would now be doing a business with Russia, central Europe and the new Baltic nations, but the course of events, and the financial condition of Europe have upset the program; and, at the same time, the rise of the American dollar in exchange value has made merchandise purchased months ago in the United States show such a gain in value, measured by Scandinavian currency, that it has been profitable to send such merchandise immediately back to the United States.

A Bit Queer

"Every one's queer, except thee and me, my dear," said a Friend to her neighbor one day, then added with a shake of the head, "and sometimes I think thee is a little bit queer."

One can't help believing the lady spoke sooth, when one hears of a man who traveled across the continent for the sole purpose of visiting the hotel in Los Angeles where he has heard Charlie Chaplin might be seen eating his breakfast. For 10 cents that man could have gazed on the hero at his professional best in any eastern city, but in spite of this, or perhaps because of it, he was eager to spend several hundreds of dollars for the pleasure of seeing the comedian break his boiled egg, steadily, even successfully, as the average man generally does.

Two news items have called this particular idiosyncrasy of mankind to memory recently by a vivid contrast: one described the sale of a letter, signed by William Makepeace Thackeray, the Mid-Victorian novelist, in New York City. It brought $35, not an unusually high price for Thackeray letters, but striking when compared with a Boston advertisement of approximately the same date offering a large, finely bound, gold-edged, extra illustrated edition in 10 volumes of Thackeray's works, practically everything ever published of his, for $3.50.

Many causes may have contributed to this seemingly preposterous difference in values. The ratio of supply and demand of course enters in and, the Boston bookseller may also have had personal reasons as well, for reducing the price, such as lack of space in his shop or need for window advertising. But in addition to the economic reasons for the contrast in prices, there is a determining factor—that something a little bit queer—which makes the personal though unimportant surpass in market value the public work without which the personal would have no value at all.

Still Hotels Pay

A great effort has been made to blame the closing of so many of the famous New York hotels upon the prohibition amendment. In the last few years the Holland House, Sherry's, the Fifth Avenue hotel, and now the Knickerbocker and the Manhattan are to be turned over to business enterprises. The real reason why these hotels are being sold and converted into business offices is not the fact that they did not pay as hotels, selling no drinks, but that they pay more when rented as offices. Behind this reason is the reason behind all present-day troubles, the high cost of living. Also there is the advance in rent charges for offices because of the great demand for office space.

In the meantime the decrease in hotel rooms available in the center of the city by the closing of these hotels has been offset by an increase nearly twice as large during the last five years. The increase, however, is not sufficient to supply the demand for hotel rooms and the Commodore is adding 2000 rooms, the Murray Hill is to be replaced by a new 3000-room hotel, and the Ambassador and the Commonwealth will add several thousand rooms. And so there is no danger that visitors will be forced to spend the nights in the park because they no longer buy a drink with their meals and their rooms or instead of rooms.

Glove Making at Grenoble

A correspondent of the British Weekly, who was at Grenoble says that the principal industry in the town, which is a center of many flourishing industries, is glove making. All the well-known names are represented there. The gloves are not made in factories but in the homes of the people, and the writer often went to watch the workers. The water of the town is supposed to be slightly alkaline and suitable for tanning.

"It was with the greatest difficulty that I discovered a shop where gloves were on sale," she says. "Shops make no display of them and the prices are as prohibitive as elsewhere. I watched a man quite a long time the other day manipulating the leather before cutting out the gloves. He appeared to take no notice of me and when he did raise his eyes a little it was as far as my hands to see what gloves I was wearing." The men seem to do most of the cutting out, girls and women machine the gloves and work at the silk stitching on the back.

A Warning to Australians

A solemn proclamation has been issued by the commonwealth government warning the Australian that he must not export to Africa trade spirits or distilled beverages containing chemical products of an injurious character. The issue of this proclamation puzzled the Australian who had not the remotest desire to send trade spirits to Africa, but the explanation was soon supplied officially. The proclamation was the result of an agreement made by all the allied powers in order to prevent alcoholic liquor being supplied to natives in those African provinces formerly held by Germany.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope it never will end until that time." It was with these words, at a time when the fortunes of the Allies were approaching their very darkest period, namely, in the March of 1918, that Sir Robert Borden summed up the situation as far as his vision and hope could compass it. The statement was typical of the man, for if there is one word upon which friends and opponents alike agree as describing the man who has just resigned from the high office of Canadian Premier it is the word integrity, in its widest sense.

From the very earliest days of the great war, Sir Robert Borden saw, perhaps more clearly than most men, what it meant, and how utterly essential it was that those who took up arms in the cause of righteousness should never seek discharge until the end was attained. In every particular, during those tremendous five years, which may be said to have come to an end when the peace treaty was signed at Versailles, Sir Robert Borden lived up to this conviction; whilst, again and again, during that period, he encouraged, by word and example, his fellow countrymen and the many millions outside his country who came to look to him for cheer and inspiration, to do the same. And he did it not by eloquence or by spectacular dramatic effort, but rather by cheerful unswerving adherence to a high ideal, and by the very grand and very truthful assumption that millions of others were eagerly willing to press forward to this ideal if only it was presented to them with sufficient clarity.

His Efforts to Secure Unity

Such an outlook and such a policy brought to him many disappointments and many failures. But they were all more apparent than real, and, in the long run, always found full compensation in some signal triumph of righteousness. It was a disappointment to him, for instance, and an apparent failure when his tremendous efforts to bring about a United government in 1917 were met with nothing but opposition from the old Liberal Party, headed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. How he labored for unity in those days is well known; how he offered to resign, if, in any way, his resignation might bring about the end he so greatly desired; how he failed; how he appealed to the people with all the simple facts laid bare; and how he won success out of failure when the people returned him to power with an overwhelming majority.

For the people of Canada had, by that time, come to know Sir Robert Borden. It had not been a rapid process. Less than seven years before, outside of the Maritime Provinces, Robert Laird Borden was little more than a name, although in his own beloved Nova Scotia he was widely known and highly honored. Many people of Grand Pré and the surrounding Evangeline country must have remembered the lanky, gray-eyed boy who went to school at Acadia Villa Academy in Horton, and they would recall how free and frank he was and how fond of the out of doors; but withal, a great boy for book learning, who, when still under 20, went away to New Jersey "to teach school."

Takes Up Law as a Profession

His departure from Grand Pré for New Jersey may be said to mark the close of the first period of Sir Robert Borden's career, as far as Canada was concerned. The second period began when he returned to his native land, determined to take up law as a profession. That was in 1873, and five years later, young Borden was called to the bar and started to practice law, first at Kentville and later at Halifax. His success was rapid. Cases in ever greater numbers and importance came his way. He quickly came to be recognized as an authority on constitutional and maritime law, and, in due course, was elected president of the Nova Scotia Barristers Association. Thus his position was assured, but there was a wider field opening to him. His friends began to discuss with him the advisability of his entering Dominion politics. At first Robert Borden was perhaps not particularly interested, but, in the end, in 1896, he consented to stand for one of the Halifax constituencies as a Conservative, and was returned.

Enters Dominion Parliament

The scene now shifts to Ottawa. Robert Borden did not take the capital by storm. A rather silent member, he made few speeches, and when he did speak it was usually simply to explain or expound the legal aspect of some question before the House. In those silent years, however, the member for Halifax was taking many notes, slowly but surely accumulating that store of knowledge of public affairs and the way to handle them which caused his leader, Sir Charles Tupper, one day to describe him as "the ablest parliamentarian in Canadian public life."

Robert Borden, however, aimed to be much more than a great parliamentarian. He aimed, with characteristic integrity of purpose, to be a great statesman. And when at last he had achieved the highest honor that Canadian public life had to offer him, and, as a result of the tremendous "Reciprocity" election of 1911, had succeeded Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Premier, he took an early opportunity to turn the thoughts of his followers away from "the victory" to the thought of the work that lay before them. "I did not come here tonight," he said at a banquet given in his honor at Halifax, "to exult over our success. The recent victory has brought with it responsibilities to which no man in Canada is more clearly alive than myself."

The struggle over the question of trade reciprocity with the United States had been a tremendous one. The question itself was a revival of proposals that had been made twice before in a period of some 25 years. But this time the initiative came from Washington, and the negotiations between the two governments were so satisfactory that, in 1911, the whole matter was placed on a formal basis, and a definite agreement reached. On the surface, all, for a time, seemed to be going well, but, as subsequent events proved, there was throughout the country a widespread distrust of the proposals, a smoldering opposition carried over from the two previous debates. When, therefore, the leader of the Opposition, as Robert Borden then was, launched a vigorous campaign against the policy, supporters gathered round him from all parts of the Dominion.

In the general election which followed, the Liberals were decisively defeated, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had been Premier since 1896, relinquished his place to Mr. Borden.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Paul Thompson, New York

Sir Robert Borden

Prime Minister of Canada

The new Premier was immediately in the midst of great events. The victory, as he remarked to his supporters at Halifax, had indeed brought its responsibilities, but he shrank from none of them. Whole-hearted imperialist that he was, he visited London in 1912 to confer with the British Government on the naval situation, and, on his return, earnestly advocated a plea for the Dominion to make a considerable contribution to the British Navy. Mr. Borden's actual proposal was that the Dominion Government should vote a sum of $35,000,000 for the construction of three battleships which were to be held at the disposal of the British Government. There was considerable discussion on the matter, and, ultimately, a measure embodying the proposal passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. That was in 1913. The following year came the war, and the story of Sir Robert Borden's labors as Canadian Premier during the war is the story of yesterday.

Sir Robert Borden's War Record

It is a wonderful record of work, both at home and abroad. Convinced of the utter necessity for unity, for a recognition of individual obligation and for self-sacrifice, he preached these doctrines untiringly, and when he sought to recommend them to the allied world as a whole, he could point to Canada with its Union government, its Idlers Act, and its Dominion-wide war-time prohibition as a practical example. Sir Robert Borden was, from the first, an earnest supporter of the League of Nations, while he placed in the very forefront of effort the drawing still closer together of the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples on either side of the Atlantic. Speaking at the annual Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society in London, shortly after the signing of the armistice, he left his position on this great question in no doubt. "Let us have a League of Nations," he said, "if it can be realized, but at least let us have that understanding and unity of purpose and action between the two world-wide, English-speaking commonwealths, which will save humanity in years to come from the unbearable horror, suffering, and sacrifice of a war such as this. Let no minor considerations," he added, "no petty rivalry, and no unworthy distrust divide those who, united, can command the world's abiding peace."

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SECRETS OF A GREAT MIGRATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The veil which for ages has hidden the secrets of the origin of the Polynesian races has perhaps been lifted, and one link in the long and shattered chain welded again through the discovery in Honolulu recently of acceptable proof that the ancestors of the Maoris of New Zealand once upon a time lived in the islands which today form the Hawaiian group.

For years the ethnologists of the world have sought the source of the tribes which people the South Pacific. Their gropings have led into many a blind alley.

The chief theories are three in number. The first is that the Polynesians came from India by way of the Malay Peninsula. The second is that there was once a great continent in the Pacific which sank, leaving but the peaks of the high mountains as ocean islands. The third is that the tribes migrated from Mexico and South America by way of the Hawaiian Islands.

It is the third theory which has come into particular prominence as a direct outcome of the visit of a party of Maoris to Honolulu. They arrived here recently seeking first-hand confirmation of a tradition that the Maoris had descended from the earlier inhabitants of Hawaii. And now these people declare they have found indisputable proof of the belief that has prevailed for centuries in New Zealand—the belief that some time in the distant past a chieftain and his followers sailed from "Hawaiiki" to the southern lands.

The aboriginal language which the visitors use is strangely like that of the Hawaiians. In many respects it is identical to the language that is presumed to have been spoken in Hawaii when the Christian missionaries first arrived 100 years ago. The similarity is so great that in many words a single letter is the only difference, as in the word expressing a greeting. The Maoris use the "r" and say "aroha," while the Hawaiians use the "l" and say "aloha."

Not only the languages but the cast of features and particularly the customs point to an original stock. For instance, there is a custom of teaching children to recite the family history. It is common to both peoples, especially in the case of children in the families of the chiefs.

Genealogy by Memory

In the visiting party of Maoris is a man who can trace his family history back for 110 generations or approximately 2500 years. In New Zealand the family histories as recited have been recorded and filed in official ledgers, and in the territory of Hawaii the archives have many Hawaiian genealogical lists that go back for scores of generations. Having no written language, both the Maoris and the Hawaiians were compelled to make their descendants carry in memory the ever-growing history of the family.

This man, whose forefathers are traced back into the dim ages, is Wiremu (William) Duncan. In going over his genealogical "tree" recently for comparison with some of the Hawaiian family histories, he found that at the sixty-fifth generation in his own list there occurred the name of Hema. In the family "tree" of a woman born on the island of Hawaii, but at present residing in Honolulu, there is also found a forefather named Hema. The occurrence of the name of Hema in two different lines, while interesting, would not be of vast importance were it not for the fact that the two lines merge at that name and thereafter the two lists run as one with the exception of minor details in spelling and pronunciation.

A thorough investigation has resulted in the finding of three more Maori family "trees" which join and become as one with Hawaiian genealogical records, and this has led to the conclusion that the first broken link has been welded once again in the chain of the migrations of the people of Polynesia.

Three Great Migrations

The Maoris have a traditional phrase which runs "Tawhite nui, tawhite roa, tawhite pamaomao." Translated, it means "Long distance, longer distance, still longer distance." It refers to the three great migrations of the forefathers of the Maori race.

"Tawhite nui," the first named and the last taken, refers to the voyage from Hawaii to New Zealand. Computations which have been made following the discoveries of the last few weeks lead to the assumption that it was about 1300 or 1500 years ago that 80 canoes filled with warriors, women and children started from the Hawaiian Islands for the south. Maori tradition says that out of the 80 canoes only 40 finally reached New Zealand. It was not so much a voyage as a great migration, for the wanderers passed through Tahiti, Samoa and other South Sea Islands, taking in all about 500 years to reach New Zealand. Intercourse with Hawaii was maintained for many years but finally it was broken off, although for what reason, no tradition, either among the Hawaiians or the Maoris, tells.

The coming of the party of Maoris to Hawaii is the first social intercourse between these blood brothers for many hundreds of years. Hereafter once or twice a year delegations of Maoris will come north from New Zealand. They will not travel in the great double canoes as they once did, but in great steamships. Nevertheless, the visits will bear a strong resemblance to those of the olden days, as each visit will to all intents and purposes serve to bind the people of one stock more closely to that of the other, and may induce them to search together for the secret of the "tawhite roa," that second great migration that Maori tradition records.

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The Point of View

It is all in the point of view, and different points of view reverse the purpose even of the most common occurrences. One day in my rambles about the great city of New York, I happened to be waiting at a then unfinished station of the subway out toward Van Cortland Park, perhaps at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street. There was an air of incompleteness about the place: it was littered with builders' rubbish and its system of lighting was defective. Noticing cryptlike passages extending back into the darkness from the platform, my curiosity was excited. A porter happened to be at hand and to him I bore my query as to the purpose of those mysterious ways. For a moment he looked at me, then realizing that I was non-Metropolitan in citizenship, he vouchsafed a reply. "Thim, sir," he began, "thim, sir, thim leads to the ilivators thot brings you down." To him in his station at the bottom of the shaft, with true man-central conceit, the elevator was not a "lift," but a descensor, bringing the world to his level.

THE LOST LEADER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The circus wagons rumbled along the country roads between the two towns. Children and grown-ups were still under the spell of the wondrous performance they had witnessed the night before. They still saw the beautiful lady float out from a swing of flowers and alight on the back of a prancing steed. They grew accustomed to the weird sounds from the marvelously painted calliope, to the strange odor of sawdust and hot popcorn, and to the peculiar haze within the big tent. While in the town to which the circus was coming, many were the children who had gone to bed early, in anticipation of the golden tomorrow. So there were dreams aplenty, dreams of the night before, and dreams of the night to come.

Do dreams ever come true? There was one that did. The dreamer was a gray horse, who all day long had plowed up the earth, in obedience to the voice of the farmer. It had been a long day, a hot day, but at dusk he had been turned into the coolness of the lower pasture, the far end of which bordered on the old turnpike road. He had not always been a farm horse, dully plodding ahead of a piece of machinery and answering to the name of "Bob." Perhaps he did not remember just what he had done before these days on the farm, but it was soon all to come back to him. For as he slept, the memory of the work in the furrows fell from him. Instead of the heavy farm harness, he felt only the lightest and softest of girths, an emerald green it was, which contrasted with his orange velvet blanket. He saw the gleaming green and gold rosettes on his bridle, the long yellow ribbons of the reins. He entered first, while behind came four gray horses and four blacks, but he was Leader, the proudest and handsomest of them all. Then through the dream, on this summer's night, he heard her voice calling his name, "Leader," and felt a gentle pat that made him glad to be driven in the Triumphal Entrance by Cloelia, Queen of the Ring.

He awakened, raised his head in a dazed, half-wondering way, as his keen ears caught the rolling sound of oncoming heavy wagons. The memory of the dream was still with him, for he was just about to enter the ring, stepping high with that knee action which is instinctive only to a thoroughbred. But this was not a dream, for here on the road approaching him was a long line, wagon after wagon, the familiar rhythmic tread of the horses, the loose jangle of the harness, and the occasional sleepy quirk of drivers' whips, making sweet music to the ears of the old gray. The drivers of the swaying caravan wondered as the gray horse charged along the roadside, tossing his head at the imaginary curbing of golden ribbon reins, for how were they to know that this was a Lost Leader, making once more his Triumphal Entrance?

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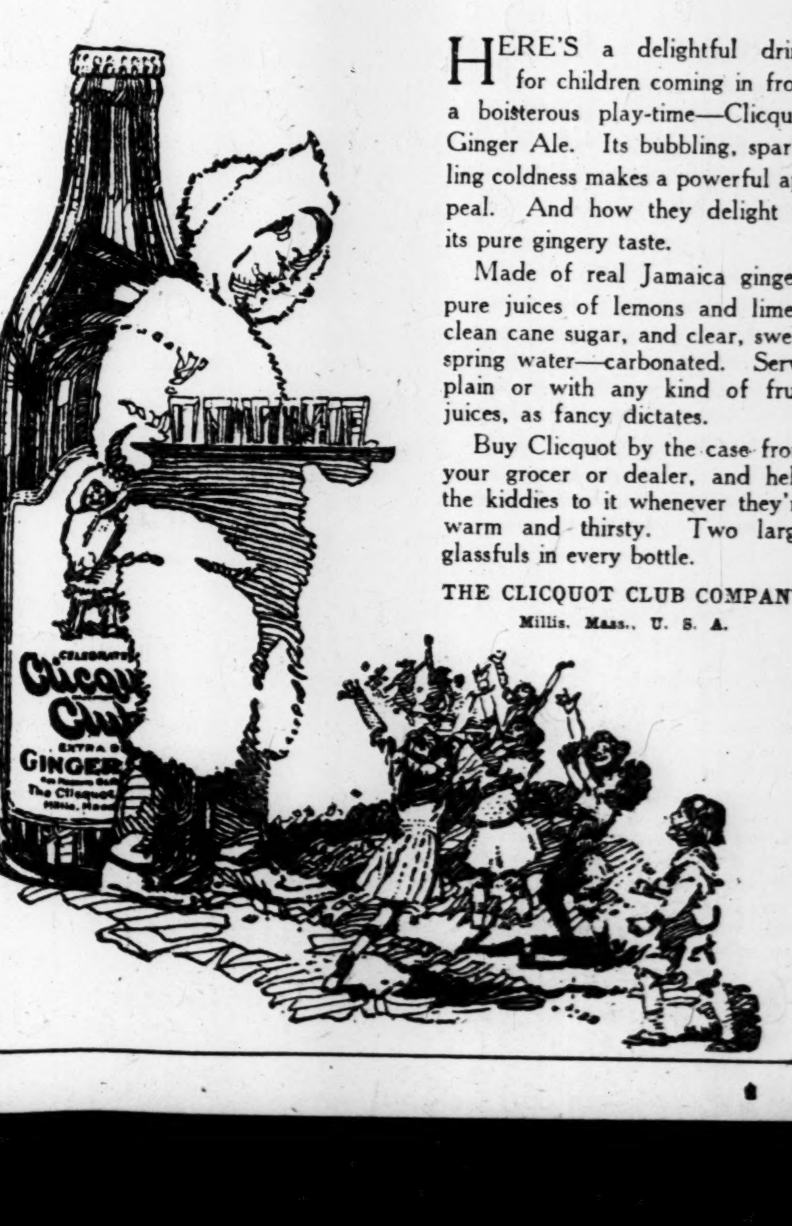

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THIRD PARTY UNION APPEARS PROBABLE

Committee of Forty-Eight, Single Taxers, and Labor Party Seem to Be Near Agreement on Platform and Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Unification of the various groups interested in the formation of a third political party seems probable during the conventions of the Committee of Forty-Eight, the Single Tax Party, and the American Labor Party now taking place in Chicago. Conferences between representatives of the three parties indicate that an agreement on a party name, platform and candidates will be reached.

Many conferences marked the organization of the convention of the Committee of Forty-Eight at the Morrison Hotel Saturday morning. Temporary and permanent organization was accomplished at the first day's sessions, committees on platform were selected, resolutions were passed extending greetings to the American Labor Party, and the report of the committee on permanent organization adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of 20 to meet in conference with the committees of the other parties for the proposed amalgamation.

The first session was opened by J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the national executive committee, and after an invocation by the Rev. Noble S. Elderkin, Mr. Hopkins called upon the delegates to break the shackles of industrial and economic slavery by obtaining a voice in their own government. Conduct of the meeting was then turned over to the temporary chairman, Allen McCurdy, of New York, who in his keynote speech urged abolishment of special privileges and the establishment of public ownership of transportation and public utilties. He condemned the Republican and the Democratic parties as not being representative of the will of the people.

Enthusiasm for Speech

An enthusiastic outburst followed his speech, which was followed by adjournment, in order that committees on credentials and permanent organization might prepare their reports.

The second session witnessed the acceptance of the credentials committee's report after considerable debate, and all delegates were seated. The total vote was fixed at 539 and the necessary majority as 270.

The report of the committee on permanent organization brought forth a storm of protest, which was only quieted when the permanent chairman, Parley P. Christianson, of Utah, took charge of the proceedings. Objection was made to the work of the committee being put entirely in the hands of 11 men, nearly all of them from eastern states, and quiet was attained again by the election of 10 more members to the committee. Adjournament was followed by the adoption during the third session of resolutions favoring the attendance of delegates at the Labor Party convention at Carmen's Hall.

Conferences between Labor Party and Committee of Forty-Eight leaders resulted in an understanding on the procedure of organization of the third party and on the objections raised by the Committee of Forty-Eight to the inclusion of the word "Labor" in the name of the party.

Single Taxers Convene

The Single Tax Party, in the meantime, in session in the Auditorium, elected James H. Dix of Philadelphia permanent chairman of its convention, and a committee of five was selected to confer with the resolutions committee of the Committee of Forty-Eight. Incorporation of the single tax in the platform to be adopted by the coalition of all groups is confidently expected by leaders of the Single Tax movement.

Nonpartisan League members and world war veterans who are in attendance at the Labor Party and Committee of Forty-Eight conventions are offering the chief objections to Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator from Wisconsin, as the third party choice for the presidential nomination.

Senator La Follette stands first in the favor of the delegates with Henry Ford of Detroit, Amos Pinchot of New York, and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City also being considered as possible candidates. Further agreement as to unity of purpose is expected at today's convention sessions, following conferences between the various organizations.

The American Constitutional Party, with William Randolph Hearst as its favorite candidate for the nomination, seems to be the only party in convention here which is not seriously considered for inclusion in the third party organization.

Keynote Is Sounded

Allen McCurdy Assails Both Major Parties at Convention Session

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Republican and Democratic parties were denounced as "the right and left wing of the same bird of prey" at the opening of a proposed third party national convention here on Saturday.

Sounding the keynote of the assemblage called together by the Committee of Forty-Eight to adopt a platform and place in the field another set of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, Allen McCurdy, temporary chairman, charged that the two big parties had evaded paramount domestic issues at a time when what the country needs is "fewer laws and more freedom."

The abolition of special privilege, Mr. McCurdy said, was the issue around which the new party would appeal to the voters in November. He to themselves and to the nation as nothing but the right wing and the left wing of the same bird of prey. It is no longer possible for any one even to pretend that there is any difference on any issue between them. There is not a word in either of their platforms that might not have been written and unanimously indorsed by a convention exclusively composed of corporation lawyers and Wall Street bankers. The only difference between these platforms, as some one has remarked, is a difference in the number of words used to say nothing. Confronted by the gravest crisis in the history of civilization, they have demonstrated, even to their own adherents, that they are without the vision of statesmanship, the courage of leadership, or the conviction of patriotism.

"The Republican bid is bold. It reads out of its councils every man and woman who ever stood for any form of human rights; adopts a platform that evades, equivocates or straddles every living issue; paves the way for a war by which, in exchange for the lives and treasure of the people, Mexican oil shall be delivered to the interests, indorses the infamous Esch-Cummins bill over the protests of farmers, workers and informed citizens; and consistently crowns its work by nominating as candidate for the presidency of the United States in the year 1920 a proven, steady, wheelhorse politician, guaranteed to stand without hitching, who learned all the politics he ever learned in the satisfactory and thorough school of Marcus A. Hanna and Joseph B. Foraker, way back in the golden age marked by the Standard Oil scandals. Thus stands the party of Abraham Lincoln in the last days of its decadent faithlessness, naked and unashamed in its servile service of a greedy plutocracy.

Calls Democrats Brazen

"The Democratic bid is more than bold; it is brazen. With mild reservations, it not only claims a partisan credit, which belongs to the whole nation, for fighting and winning the war, but it declares that it administered the conduct of that war without the taint of scandal! And the ghosts of Hog Island, and aircraft, and shipbuilding and cantonment constructions, and nitrate plant appropriations, are still stalking through the land! Scandal! Is it no scandal that in the year 1917, the year of supreme sacrifice, when our boys were fighting and dying for $30 a month, and our people were economizing and sacrificing to buy Liberty bonds, that the United States Steel Corporation made net earnings of $888,931,511, or $20,000,000 more than its total capital stock? What can we call that whole orgy of war profiteering by a set of the most unscrupulous scoundrels who ever fattened out of the necessities and the miseries of a great nation at war? Shall we acknowledge that scandal is too light a word and say, with Senator Capper: 'If this be not grand larceny in day time, I do not know what else we should call it?' Even so the scandal remains, for such profiteering was never prosecuted by the persecuting Attorney-General.

Breach of Faith Charged

"Nor is this all. There are some crimes which by their sheer effrontery become sublime. Failure to protect a people against profiteering in time of war might be forgiven, but to break the faith of a whole nation cannot be forgiven.

"The Republican Party would lead us back to the bondage of Marcus Hanna. Not to be outbid, the Democratic Party, through its indorsement of the administration of A. Mitchell Palmer, would lead us back to the days of Philip II of Spain, Charles I of England, the unspeakable Metternich of Austria, and cause their inquisitions, secret police, spies, espionage, agents provocateurs, Star Chamber proceedings, arrests without warrants, private prisons, illegal detentions and administrative in justice to supplant the methods provided by the Bill of Rights, which has been the bulwark of Anglo-Saxon freedom for nine centuries. To such depths of will and performance has the party of Thomas Jefferson descended:

"Such are the conditions under which we are in convention assembled. This whole country is shocked by the action of these two major parties. The truth is out at last. Both parties have surrendered unconditionally to privilege and reaction. Thousands are agreed with us today for every one who agreed with us in January. The vast majority of the electorate realize that no matter whether the Republican or the Democratic Party wins, the people lose. The necessity for the abolition of privilege was never so imperative as it is today.

Party Platform Simple

"Therefore, that platform which is submitted as the basis of the deliberations of this convention has a most serious claim to our consideration. Not only is it a short platform but it is single-minded in its devotion to one determination. It declares that the principal cause of the distress of this people is economic in its nature and can be removed only by economic action. Every word in it says the same thing: Abolish economic privilege. A government controlled by privilege can twist any political resaid the party purposed effecting that from which privilege derives its power.

"To accomplish this purpose," he declared, "it proposes public ownership of transportation and of the principal basic resources of the country, and declares that all land held out of use for speculation should be forced into use by taxation.

Old Parties Called Identical

"Consider the actual conditions under which we meet. After years of secret slavery the Republican Party and the Democratic Party come into the open and reveal themselves end through removing the sources form to its own uses. Political reforms must wait until the abuses of privilege are destroyed by the abolition of privilege.

"By destroying monopoly in transportation and the basic industries, all private industries would be placed beyond the possibility of state control. The ensuing campaign would revive the confidence of this entire people in political action directed against economic power. Faith in the ballot would return. Principles, not men, would dominate a national campaign.

"To raise the cry; to summon the people is our solemn responsibility and our sacred duty. Can we do it? Can we come together ourselves? We can and we will if throughout all our deliberations we maintain our conviction that what America needs today is not more laws but more liberty; and that, given freedom, the American men and women may safely be trusted to work out their own salvation. That freedom, let us insist first, last, midst, and without end, can only be given to the American people by the abolition of economic privilege."

Debs Campaign Plans Made

Anti-Socialist Ban In Maine Charged by Party Official

DETROIT, Michigan—Plans for the campaign of Eugene V. Debs, presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, who now is serving a sentence at the Atlanta federal prison on a charge of violating the Espionage Act, were drafted here on Saturday at a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

George E. Roewer Jr., of Massachusetts, a member of the committee, made the charge that United States Department of Justice officials in Portland, Maine, had notified Socialist Party leaders in that State that the party would not be permitted to organize or carry on a campaign in Maine this year. He also charged that employers in Maine were discharging all employees affiliated with the Socialist Party and that college professors in the State who are Socialists, had, in many instances, been discharged.

The committee meeting, presided over by Otto Branstetter, of Chicago, national secretary of the party, will continue through today.

Recognition of Free Ireland Asked

CHICAGO, Illinois—While the convention of the Committee of Forty-Eight was getting under way the Friends of Irish Freedom arrived, set up a booth on the sidewalk and unfurled banners urging the third party to "recognize Irish freedom."

Frazier Majority 5274

FARGO, North Dakota—The complete returns of the North Dakota Republican Primary Election give Lynn J. Frazier, Nonpartisan, 59,446 for governor, and William Langer, Independent, 54,172.

Comment on Mr. Hearst's Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Comment is to be found in almost every section of the Canadian press on the mooted intention of William Randolph Hearst to launch and lead a third party to contest the American presidential elections. An expression of Canadian criticism is to be found in an editorial in the Toronto Globe which says: "Hearst has been stung by his complete failure to influence either the Republican or Democratic conventions in the choice of candidates, or the formulation of policies. The single vote cast for him at San Francisco filled the cup of his humiliation. If he carries out his threat, it will be from motives of personal revenge, and his campaign will be directed toward the defeat of the Democratic Party. The two principal planks of the Hearts Party would be an unqualified denunciation of the League Covenant and recognition of the Irish Republic. It would frankly appeal to the Anglophobia which is the stock-infodreat aibupe etaoin ETAOIN NNN trade of the Hearts' journals."

UNITED FARMERS AND CULTIVATORS' UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — Following the second annual convention of the United Farmers of Quebec just held in Montreal, an agreement has been reached between that body and the Union of Cultivators, whereby each body will work separately, but will assist the other. It was pointed out at the convention that the aim of the Union of Cultivators was a strictly commercial one, while that of the United Farmers of Quebec was both social and political. It was decided that three directors of each organization would resign and would be replaced by three from the other organization. From now on both organizations will concentrate their efforts in the districts already taken up by each. When it becomes necessary for one organization to help the other, in questions of interest to all the farmers of the province, forces will be joined and every endeavor will be made to secure the object aimed at.

Among the branches of work to be undertaken by the United Farmers of Quebec will be the securing of better roads, better market accommodation and better conditions in general for the farmers of the province. The Union of Cultivators will work towards the establishment of a standard price for farm produce and the establishment of a regular and steady market. So with the friendly agreement formed between the two branches of farmers' societies, the work of organization will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

PLEADINGS FILED IN EQUITY CASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pleadings to the information of the Attorney-General were completed on Saturday. Answers were filed by all the defendants except the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and Mr. Dittemore, who filed demurrers.

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, in demurring to the information in equity of the Attorney-General in the Christian Science litigation, averred that many of the issues presented by the Attorney-General have once been settled, and that he no longer has any standing in the case. The demurrer sets forth that after Judge Frederick Dodge, as master, had decided several of the issues involved "adversely to the contentions now made by the Attorney-General," that official, "upon being requested by those interested in upsetting the findings of the master, sought to intervene in that case." The demurrer recites that the court denied the motion to intervene, and that the Attorney-General did not take an appeal from that decision, and therefore he should not be permitted to enter the case through another proceeding.

The Trustees deny the contention of the Attorney-General that The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is a public charitable trust, and declare that, even if it were to be admitted that such a trust exists, the information contains no charges of mismangement to justify the courts in interfering with it, and further assert that the establishment of such a trust would be in direct contradiction to the express provisions of Mrs. Eddy's Deeds of Trust of September 1, 1892, and January 25, 1898.

Mr. Dittemore's demurrer, in addition to the reason set out in the Trustees' demurrer, points out that the information uses the term "Christian Science Board of Directors" generally, without specifying whether the Trustees under the deed of 1892 are meant, or those persons and one other who are acting as Directors under the By-Laws contained in the Manual, and points out that the information discloses conduct on the part of the directors, in attempting to remove Mr. Rowlands as a trustee on charges which were not believed by them to be true, and in voting to remove Mr. Dittemore on charges which were, in part at least, not made in good faith, which would warrant the Attorney-General in asking their removal as trustees of a public charitable trust, but that the Attorney-General does not appeal to the court for this relief.

Mrs. Emilie B. Hulin, Mrs. Julia S. Bartlett and Mary F. Eastaman, as First Members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, have filed an answer to the Attorney-General's information. These defendants enter the case as First Members and claim that they and others associated with them as First Members have the right to proceed in the case rather than the Attorney-General, who wants to have The Mother Church decreed a public charitable trust, with the result that its management would be conducted according to the dictates of persons named by the court as the governing board.

The answer sets up that Mrs. Hulin and her associates as First Members are ready and willing to do and perform any acts which may be necessary or advisable to preserve and protect the polity of The Mother Church and the interests of its members and the cause of Christian Science. Mrs. Hulin asserts that there are 63 First Members in good standing, who are capable of conducting the affairs of the church.

RECORD NUMBER OF STRIKERS IN 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Strikes and lockouts in 1919 were 3253 in number in the United States, and affected 4,110,900 persons, more than in any former year, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of strikes is somewhat less than in certain former years, but they were more extensive in 1919 than ever before.

Until last year the greatest number of persons involved in any strike was 60,000, but the Tacoma-Seattle, Washington, general strike involved more than that number; the Chicago stockyards strike, 65,000; the Atlantic coast longshoremen's strike, 100,000; the New York building trades strike, 125,000; the railroad shopworkers' strike, 250,000; the steel strike, 367,000, and the bituminous coal strike, 450,000.

The report of the bureau comments on the peaceful character of the labor disputes.

ALASKAN COAL MINES TO BE INVESTIGATED

SEATTLE, Washington—To investigate problems connected with the development of the Matanuska River coal fields as a source of fuel support for national vessels, as well as for possible commercial purposes, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, and Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the Pacific fleet, sailed on Saturday in navy destroyers for Seward, in anchorage Alaska.

Mr. Daniels and Mr. Payne expect to return to Seattle about July 25 on the battleship Idaho. Admiral Rodman will remain with the destroyers for a month's patrol work in Alaskan waters. Six destroyers will make the trip.

CITY SUED FOR CLOSING MINE

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania — The Peoples' Coal Company, owners of the Oxford Mine here, on Saturday entered suit against the city to recover $1,000,000 damages. The action was taken as a result of the closing of the mine two months ago by Mayor Connell and the police under the provisions of the Davis Mine Cave Law. It was alleged that destructive mining methods resulted in the cave-in of certain streets and the collapse of many business places and dwellings in West Scranton.

CEREMONIES IN THREE COUNTRIES

International Celebrations Marking the Centenary of the Sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers to Begin in England in Fortnight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To take part in the first of the international celebrations conducted by the Sulgrave Institution to mark the centenary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers and the beginning of free institutions in America at the Jamestown Settlement, Jacob M. Dickinson, former United States Secretary of War, will soon sail for England, where he will join James M. Beck, John Grier Hibben, Bishop James J. Darlington and other prominent Americans.

The first ceremony will be held on July 24 at Southampton, whence the Mayflower sailed for America. From then until September, when the celebrations move to the United States, and through the rest of the year, there will be frequent ceremonies in which the English, Dutch and United States governments will take part.

Beginning of the Movement

The Sulgrave movement was started in England before the war, when, by public subscription, Sulgrave Manor, ancestral home of George Washington's family, was bought and presented to the people of the United States. This was part of the movement even then on foot to cement more closely the friendship between English-speaking countries, and an international celebration was planned to mark 100 years of peace between English-speaking peoples. The war intervened, and Sulgrave Manor was turned over to a board of trustees, which later formed the Sulgrave Institution. The American Sulgrave was formed in 1917. The celebration at Southampton will be followed by the Holland-American, which will be held at Leyden, where the Pilgrims sought refuge after fleeing from England. After ceremonies in Amsterdam, delegates of the Sulgrave Institution and other tercentenary organizations will go to Delftshaven by boat along the route taken by the Pilgrims. Viscount Bryce and Lord Weardale of the British Sulgrave will represent England at the Holland celebrations.

Other celebrations will take place in Birmingham, Nottingham, and Manchester during September, and about September 15 the events will shift to this side of the ocean, where the first big American celebration will take place at Provincetown.

New York Meetings

New York's contribution to the tercentenary has not yet been decided upon, but it will take place late in September. A fleet will come here from Provincetown and then go on to Norfolk to take part in the celebration there, which begins on October 4 and lasts until October 7. Later there will be several meetings in New York. The Mayflower Council of the Federal Council of Churches has planned a great mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on November 26, when prominent speakers from England, Holland, Canada, and the United States will emphasize the tremendous importance of the ethical element in the development of the Pilgrims movement and its significance in the world today. Lord Robert Cecil, Dean Burroughs, Prof. George Gilbert Murray and others have been invited to speak, and Rudyard Kipling has been asked to write a poem and if possible come here to read it.

Armistice Day, November 11, will be the occasion for an international celebration and a dinner will be given by the Sulgrave Institution at the Astor House, which will be the center for local celebrations. Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, has accepted an invitation to speak.

During all this time there will be exercises in the public schools and Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education, has arranged a program of plays, pageants and reading, which will inculcate in the thoughts of school children the importance to them of the foundation of civil and religious liberties which were laid down by the Pilgrims and the founders of Jamestown.

REPLY TO ATTACK ON MARINE POLICY

Silas Blake Axtell Writes in Defense of United States Methods and the Seamen's Act—His Appeal to Foreign Seamen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The attack made by a shipowners' delegate at the international seamen's conference at Genoa, Italy, on the policy of the American merchant marine and on the activities of Silas Blake Axtell, chief counsel for the Seamen's Union of America, has drawn from Mr. Axtell a defense of the American policy and of the Seamens Act.

Opposition to this act, he says, on the part of shipowners of other countries is based on the fact that it compels them to pay their seamen American wage rates, or suffer loss of their men.

At Genoa a special attack was made on an appeal issued by Mr. Axtell for seamen to join the American merchant marine. Though not receiving approval of the State Department, Mr. Axtell says this appeal has been posted in American consulates and aboard Shipping Board vessels. He asserts that the State Department's reason for not giving approval was that it "might be distasteful to foreign governments who have not secured for their seamen similar privileges."

Mr. Axtell says the British Parliament also discussed the appeal, but withheld criticism after the United States Supreme Court upheld the Seamens Act.

The Axtell Appeal

The appeal, which urged foreign seamen to become citizens of the United States, said in part:

"Once you signed on a ship you were bound to that ship until the end of the voyage. You drew no pay except at the option of the master until the voyage was ended in a port of the nation where you signed. If you broke your contract of hiring you forfeited all your wages and effects, and you were a fugitive from justice, liable to imprisonment and helpless.

"This condition of affairs continued until the passage of the Seamen's Act of the United States of America, on March 4, 1915. This act deprived foreign countries of jurisdiction over you while in America and opened to you without costs or fees the courts of the United States of America. The seamen were finally liberated, and all treaty provisions with foreign countries relating to arrest of seamen were abrogated. You were given liberty to demand half wages, so that, where conditions on board your ships were unsatisfactory or wages too low or you had other just cause of complaint, by forfeiting half the wages due you you could demand the other half and leave the ship to seek employment elsewhere. You are getting higher wages on American and foreign ships than was ever paid in the history of the world as a result of the enforcement of this act.

Plea for Freedom of Seamen

"The people of the United States and the United States Government believe that seamen should be free like any other class of employees when their ships are in safe harbors. When the vessel is at sea, of course, we all realize that discipline is essential and the personal liberties of the crew must be given up to a great extent for the safety of all on board and for the extent of the common venture.

"It is the policy of the people and the Government of the United States to give her seamen citizens the same voting privilges as are accorded to citizens in shore employments.

"Since this conception of liberty and right for the average man came into existence with the birth of this great Democracy, subjects of despotic monarchies in other countries have come to America in hordes and today we are a nation of mixed races, but all Americans."

COSTS SAID NOT TO CALL FOR INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, says of the forecast by designers in session here of an increase in the price of men's clothing:

"If such an increase is made it will not be due to increased manufacturing costs. There is either a tremendous waste or a tremendous profit, and it is to the interest of this organization, the public and the honest clothing manufacturers to establish a board to fix fair prices. Now we have only wage boards, and they are not permitted to go into the matter of proper profit or to assist in the elimination of waste. The matter of fixing profits should be taken up by the government. We as a union cooperate in every way to eliminate waste."

SUGAR COMPANY OFFICIALS HELD

President and Vice-President of the Utah-Idaho Concern Are Charged With Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Heber J. Grant, president of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, and Charles W. Nibley, vice-president and general manager of the company, were bound over on Thursday last in $10,000 each to appear for trial in Idaho on charges of violating the Lever Act. The bonds were set by Henry Van Pelt, United States Commissioner, both defendants waiving preliminary hearing.

The appearance of these men before the commissioner follows complaints issued against them and other directors of the company. The remaining directors appeared before the commissioner a few days ago when they also were ordered to furnish bonds to assure their presence for trial in Idaho.

The complaints specifically charge them under four counts with profiteering in the sale of sugar. Agents of the Department of Justice allege that an examination of the books of the company has disclosed that sugar which sold for $23.48 per 100 pounds did not cost more than $11 to produce. The retail price of sugar rose from 15 to 28 cents a pound here recently.

This is the second prosecution instituted against the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company. About six weeks ago Merrill Nibley, assistant general manager of the company, was nominally arrested, as agent of the company, on a charge of selling sugar at alleged excessive prices in Salt Lake City.

Sugar Profiteers Fined

Former Federal Official Says Penalty Disappointed Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Following the announcement that three men indicted in Oswego, New York, for sugar profiteering, had been fined a total of $16,500, James B. Stafford, former federal fair price commissioner for New York State, said that he is "bitterly disappointed" with this disposition of the case.

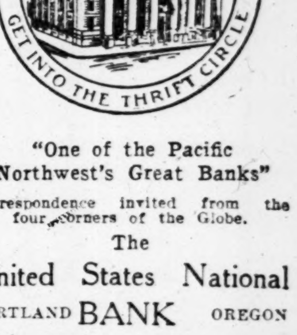
Mr. Stafford said the men had conspired to sell and did sell 180,000 pounds of sugar, costing them 15½ cents a pound, for 28 cents a pound. "Dummy" sales were made to raise the price of the sugar, the commissioner declared. He estimated they had taken $15,120 in profits on the sugar sold, and said another carload purchased at the same time had not been accounted for.

"The housewives of Oswego and vicinity have paid the fines of these profiteers," Mr. Stafford said. "The fine will impress itself on the people as a large one and a severe penalty for wrongdoing, but I am bitterly disappointed in the disposition of the case."

WEEKLY IMMIGRATION RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A total of 13,161 aliens, exclusive of 100 who arrived the week before but were not inspected then, arrived at Ellis Island last week. This breaks all weekly records since just before the war.



"One of the Pacific Northwest's Great Banks"

Correspondence invited from the four corners of the Globe.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

NEW STATESMEN IN CANADIAN POLITICS

Hon. Arthur Meighen Along With Leaders of Opposition and Agrarian Party Are of Younger School of Politicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—With the accession of Hon. Arthur Meighen to the office of Prime Minister a new epoch is opened in Canadian public affairs; it is the young man's epoch. He is the youngest man that ever occupied this, the highest position in Canada. Being inherently Conservative, Canadians have seemed to proceed on the lines that political wisdom is more likely to be found among more mature men.

Until comparatively recently it has been rather difficult for young men in Canadian public life to work their way to high positions in federal politics, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper being, however, a notable exception, he having been made a minister of the crown when a young man. Certainly it has been more difficult to do so than in the United Kingdom, where many of Great Britain's most distinguished statesmen received, at an early age signal recognition in political life. But the great war, which quickly conscripted youth for every form of service, thrust younger men into positions of responsibility.

Recognition Quickly Won

Mr. Meighen, who, through sheer ability displayed at a time when it was most needed, quickly won such recognition after his party came into power in 1911 that in 1913 he became Solicitor-General, and two years afterward was appointed a member of the Privy Council for Canada. From then his rise has been very rapid. In 1915 he was appointed Secretary of State; in 1917 he became Minister of the Interior, to which duties, during the present year, were added those of Minister of Mines.

As further evidence of the trend in Canadian politics, it may be observed that Mr. Meighen's chief opponent, Mr. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, is a young man. It may also be observed that Mr. Crerar, leader of the Agrarian group in the House of Commons, is also a contemporary of Mr. King.

New Leaders Contemporaries

That the leaders of these three outstanding groups in the political life of the Dominion should be practically contemporaries is both interesting and significant, showing as it does that the destinies of the Dominion are, for the time being, in the hands of its younger men.

It may also be accepted as an evidence of the genuine democracy of Canadian politics that none of the present party leaders in Parliament are knighted; nor will they be, the petition of the House of Commons to the King praying that no more titles should be granted, save in a few special cases, having precluded this possibility. Every other prime minister but one has been knighted. Titles are rapidly passing out in the Dominion, and in no quarter more quickly than in the House of Commons. In the next Parliament there will be few, if any, titled commoners.

Both Mr. Meighen and Mr. King represent a new school in Canadian public life. Both are thorough students, having very carefully prepared themselves for the duties that now devolve upon them. Indeed, the Dominion has never had two political leaders who have been more carefully and specifically trained for public affairs than these two. Both are university men, graduates of the same alma mater, the University of Toronto. Both are eloquent and almost equally at home on almost any subject.

Mr. King possesses more academic honors, being much more of a trained investigator than Mr. Meighen. There is, however, this difference between them; Mr. Meighen has behind him the practical training of 12 years in Parliament, during eight of which he has undoubtedly handled more difficult cases than any other man that his country has ever produced. Mr. King has had four years in Parliament, one of them as a minister and a second as leader of the Opposition.

The Prime Ministers of Canada have been able men, but almost all of them have been of a different type from that represented by the present leader of the government and the leader of the Opposition. Sir John Macdonald was preeminently a natural leader of men, who through long experience, became a master political, a chieftain and a constructive statesman of a high order. Alexander Mackenzie was called from the walks of a lowly but honorable calling as a mason, his training in government having been acquired by the way.

An Eminent Lawyer

Sir John Abbot was an eminent lawyer called in an emergency to lead the government. Sir John Thompson, easily one of the ablest of Canadian Prime Ministers, came casually into politics. Sir Mackenzie Bowell had a long service in politics behind him when he became leader of the government. Sir Charles Tupper owed his position to inherent agressiveness.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had more of a literary training, ruling rather through the graces of oratory and the art of persuasion than anything else. Sir Robert Borden had an aversion to political life, which was only overcome through a strong sense of public duty. Before he had been in Parliament more than four years Mr. Meighen was picked by some of the best of Canadian publicists as a prospective Prime Minister.

His selection is a demonstration of the growing political power of western Canada, Mr. Meighen being the representative of Manitoba in the Cabinet. This is the first time that the country west of the Great Lakes has given a Prime Minister to the Dominion. Though born in Ontario, Mr. Meighen left for the west shortly after graduating.

Of the other eight prime ministers, three, Sir John Thompson, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Robert Borden, came from Nova Scotia; Sir John Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Mackenzie Bowell were from Ontario; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John Abbott from Quebec. So in more ways than one the accession of Mr. Meighen to the office of Prime Minister marks a new epoch in Canadian public affairs. It marks the entrance of a young man and of a westtern man into the highest honor in the gift of the people of Canada.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS ARE REVIEWED IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VALCARTIER CAMP, Quebec—This famous military camp, the training ground of great bodies of Canadian troops before proceeding overseas to take part in the war is now a little Tzecho-Slovak city. An inspection and review of the 9000 Bohemian troops now quartered in the camp took place on Dominion Day, and it was one of the most brilliant martial displays witnessed in Canada since the first Canadian contingent was mobilized at this place in 1914.

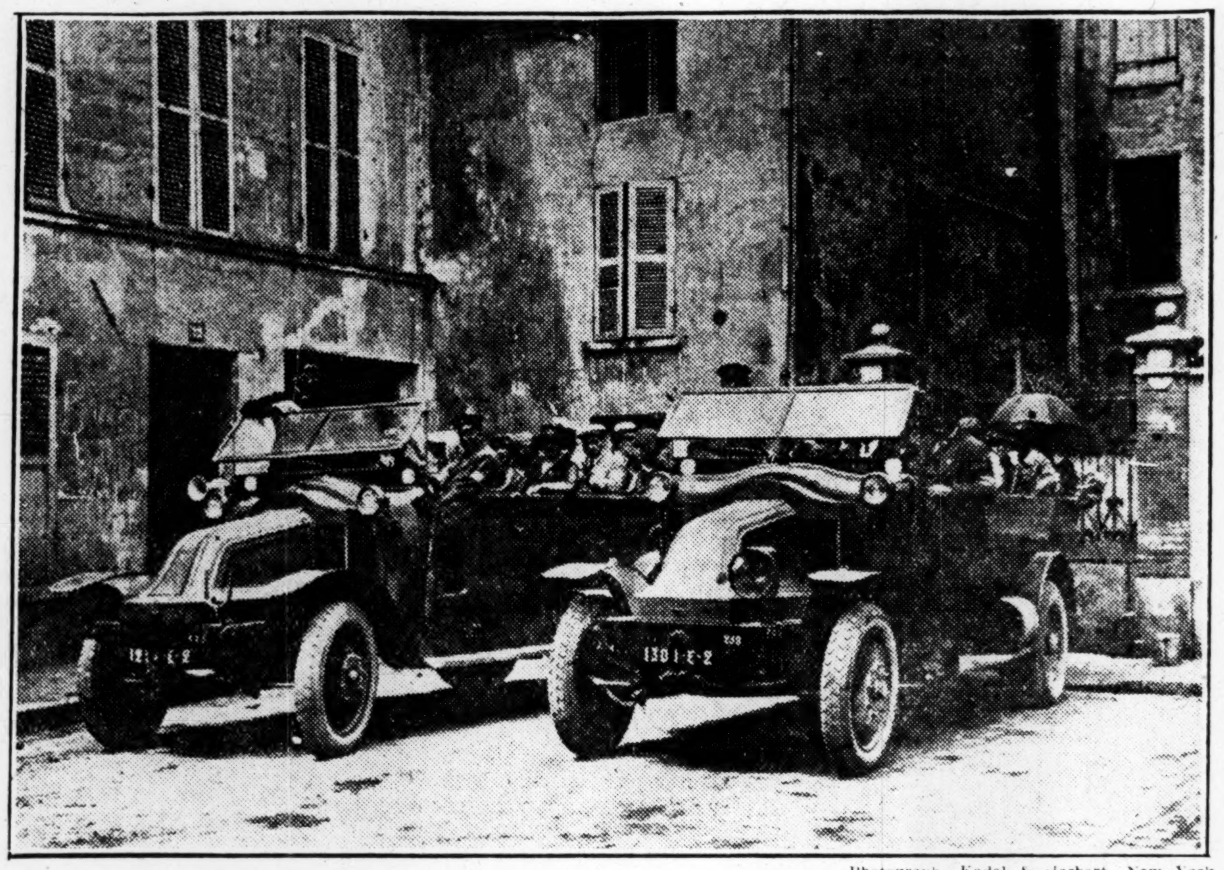
The event was unique in the history of the Province of Quebec. These Tzecho-Slovaks left their homes in Bohemia, five years ago, to enter the war with Russia against Germany. When the Bolshevist upheaval threw Russia out of the war, the Tzecho-Slovaks refused to join the revolutionaries and fought their way over every mile of Russia until they reached Siberia, where they joined forces with the Allies. They captured over 3000 miles of railway in Eastern Russia and not only patrolled it but took charge of the trains and ran them for the Allies. They were the last of the European soldiers to leave Siberia and are now on the last stretch of their tour of the world.

The Tzecho-Slovaks are admittedly one of the best drilled military organizations ever seen in Canada, with bands and choruses of singers of extraordinary talent and harmony. In the camp the Tzecho-Slovak officers do not have any special "lines." They all live right within their own soldiers' lines, from the chief commander down, and they are all in constant touch and communication with the men. The commanding officer's tent is not in the least different from that of the private soldier. The "streets" of the camp are much cleaner and better kept than the main thoroughfares of the City of Quebec. Every single tent stands in its own little individual garden. Round the tents are drawn circles bordered with little white pebbles or stones, and inside of those circles are planted wild flowers and shrubs; or very artistic designs worked in all kinds of material—stone, wood, tin, glass, tarred paper, etc.—decorate the approach to the tiny canvas homes of the soldiers. Some of the designs are wonderful examples of native art. The "streets" are also decorated with some remarkably good paintings, all the work of the soldiers.

TOWN PLANNERS NEEDED IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Willing town planners can still find plenty to do in France, as I have been able to see myself after two months of traveling up and down the regions left devastated by the passage of war. In spite of the efforts of the French inhabitants and the government agencies, and in spite of what Americans interested have so far been able to do, of the 2600 villages and towns destroyed during the conflict, 1000 have not yet succeeded in finding architects and town planners to do anything for them, according to reports in the office of M. Ogier, Minister of the Liberated Regions. All the surveyors, engineers, and architects that France has available are loaded down with work. Most of the inhabitants of the wrecked villages have had to shift for themselves, as best they could, without adequate means or aid, in an environment practically as the war left it.



Photograph, Kadel & Herbert, New York

The trade of the tourists who are arriving in France from all over the world to view the devastated regions will help pay their share toward rebuilding the ruined places

Town planning was made compulsory in the reconstruction of the devastated regions in France, by a law of March 14, 1919. Things move slowly in the mechanism of the French bureaucracy. Up to December 31, 1919, 400 plans had been approved by local town councils, and about 1000 more were reported as in preparation. When the local governments have accepted a plan, they pass it on to their prefecture. The prefect then allows two weeks for public hearings. At the end of the year, 225 of the 400 plans proposed had reached the public hearing stage, and 65 of them had gone back with all formalities completed to the prefect.

However, the devastated regions in France have each a town planning commission, one in each department. By the end of December 30 of the 65 plans had been studied by the commissions and four of them had been definitely approved and 13 tentatively approved. Of these four, three had been actually executed. They belonged to the towns of Maurupt and Heiltz-le-Maurupt in the Marne distrist and a small village in the department du Nord.

Up to February 20, 1920, not a single plan for towns of over 10,000 inhabitants had been passed on by the Ministry of the Interior, which has the large cities in charge.

French town planners have a wonderful background on the æsthetic side of town planning, but American and English experience seems essential when it comes to the practical phases of the work, sanitation, social welfare, ease of administrative operation, everything that pertains to the economic and social aspects of town life. The adoption of French towns by American cities has been little felt in a permanent way so far, because most of the money from the United States has had to be employed for immediate relief. The only village that has been completely rebuilt is Vitrimont near Lunéville, a town reconstructed as a model village by Mrs. Crocker and Miss Polk of California. The plan for this town, drawn by M. Charbonnier, has resulted in many improvements in sanitation and comfort in other plans. In the town of Hatton-Châtel, in the Meuse district, Miss Skinner, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has put in a model water supply system. The Daughters of the American Revolution are making similar improvements at Tilloloy in the Somme region. The town of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has adopted Aprémont (Meuse) while the American committee for devastated France is rebuilding Anizy-le-Château.

The lack of experts in France, at present, is serious because the imperative demand for immediate building may force the hand of the government and nullify the beneficial effects of the town-planning law. To stimulate interest in the work, the Ministry is at present considering important increases in the remuneration of town planners. In view of this prospect, greater interest was recently shown in the competition for Chauny, which called out 20 different projects. Contests are now announced for Longwy and Soissons.

At least 10 French towns, as a result of the town planning movement, have decided to rebuild themselves on entirely new sites. At Montfaucon, the original site has been taken over by the government as an historical monument, and the town will be rebuilt close by. At Vauquois, in the Meuse, the whole top of the hill where the old town stood, was blown into the air by artillery fire, and not a vestige of the village remains. Pinon, in the Aisne, and Halloville and Flirey, in the Meurthe-et-Moseleé, are seizing their present opportunity to move nearer to the railroad. Boureilles (Meuse) has voted to put up its new houses on a site well removed from the marshes on which it formerly stood. Of these towns, Pinon has been adopted by the town planning organization called the Renaissance des Cités, which already has several American expert advisers, and it will be rebuilt as a model town to show the whole devastated region how a village may profit by its destruction to the advantage of future generations.

Photograph by Brown Brothers, New York

The cost is 40 per cent more to rebuild on ruins like these than to seek new sites for devastated towns

DOCKERS STRIKE IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The strike which was begun at the North Wall by dockers who refused to land munitions of war, has spread in great rapidity. Cases of rifles labeled as glass and eggs had to be removed from the train at the Broadstone station by the military before the staff would consent to start the train. The shore workers at Queenstown and the crew of the government tug, Resolve, refused to assist in landing war matériel from the troopship Tsaritsa, and the latest development is that Cork railwaymen have decided not to drive the special trains for troops. This brings the situation to an acute crisis.

The strike committee has decided to allow all perishable goods to be removed from the London and North Western Company's sheds at North Wall, where enormous quantities have been lying for the past few days. Passengers, however, have to handle their own luggage, and the military are busy removing their own goods in lorries.

AUSTRALIA FACING PROHIBITION ISSUE

Temperance Workers Preparing for Coming Local Option Polls to Be Held in Various States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The fourth annual conference of the Australian Alliance Prohibition Council was held at the Melbourne Temperance Hall recently. It was the most successful convention since the inauguration of the Council. Every state in the Commonwealth was represented by leading citizens attached to the Labor movement, the church, the law, members of state and federal parliaments, and military and civil activities. The conference was of more than ordinary interest owing to the impending "State Polls" in Queensland, and New South Wales, and local option polls in Victoria and Tasmania.

Samuel Mauger, the honorary secretary, presented a report in which he reviewed temperance work and progress since their last meeting. He also reported having written to the Prime Minister to protest against the extension of the hours of trading in the Government hotels at Darwin (Northern Territory) and other federal territories, urging perusal of the evidence before the recent royal commissions as to the evil effects of the traffic in the territories and pointing out that experience of the tropics proved those effects. He had proposed that in place of the hotels there should be provided open air attractions, such as good music and light refreshments. A reply had been received from the Prime Minister that "the matter was receiving attention."

The secretary's report remarked on the strenuous efforts being made in Victoria especially in the interests of a wine trade and to make vignerons of returned soldiers. It was affirmed that vested interest and vested ignorance, backed up by officialdom and some of their most influential and powerful newspapers, were doing their best to make Australia a wine making, drinking and exporting country. It would be their duty to resist to the end "this enemy to Australia."

The most encouraging report came from Queensland. A. Toombes, the state superintendent of the "Strength of Empire Movement" said that the Labor Government had given them the most liberal measure on the statute book of any of the states. In October next a state-wide referendum was to be taken, every man and woman over 21 years of age having the right to vote on a preferential basis as to which they preferred—Continuance, Prohibition or Nationalization—the majority to decide:—No compensation. They were raising a fighting fund of £25,000; they proposed using aeroplanes in their crusade in North Queensland and by those means hoped to reach every nook and corner of the vast state.

New South Wales and Victorian representatives also presented optimistic reports; the former state, however, is saddled with a promise by the legislative authoritives of millions of pounds compensation for the liquor traffic, and Victoria is hampered with a three-fifths majority provision. Tasmania also is heavily handicapped in many ways. The wine question is a prominent one in Victoria and South Australia.

Another important question dealt with was the proposed Federal convention to consider alterations to the Commonwealth constitution. The Federal Parliament at present deals with excise and customs duties and has jurisdiction over Commonwealth territories outside the states. Liquor laws are "state rights"; there is no provision for a National or Commonwealth-wide referendum. Efforts will be made to secure an amendment in the interests of the prohibition movement, and a special expert committee was appointed to deal with the whole subject.

NEED OF PROHIBITION SHOWN IN AUSTRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Speaking in the budget debate in the Austrian National Assembly, a Socialist deputy, Mr. Hoelzl, presented a formidable indictment of the social, hygienic, and economic perils of the excessive use of alcohol in Austria. He began by admitting that some progress had been made in the campaign against the excessive use of alcohol, but it was not enough. The work must not be left to private initiative but the state must take it up seriously. There must be a permanent and complete prohibition of the production and distribution of alcohol throughout the whole country. The United States of America offered a brilliant example for Austria. After a decade of fighting, during which individual states had, one by one, gone "dry," the whole Republic had now adopted the most complete prohibition.

Mr. Hoelzl proceeded to give some startling figures, showing the terrible waste of money and the amount of crime and misery caused by drink in Austria. In Styria 22,000,000 gallons of beer were consumed in one year. In Gratz, the capital of Styria, over 2,000,000 quarts of spirits were drunk at a cost of 18,500,000 crowns. Vienna alone drank up every day 350,000 crowns worth of beer, wines and spirits. The small province of Carinthia drank in a single year 5,000,000 gallons of beer, and half as much spirits in addition, making an average consumption per head of the population of over five gallons. The Austrian Minister of Finance reported that drink duties last year amounted to 8,000,000 crowns instead of the anticipated sum of 2,500,000. This was largely the result of the war which had enabled speculators, smugglers and profiteers to accumulate vast sums which they dissipated in drink and vicious amusements.

He also said that the drinking customs were deeply rooted in the people and further fostered by a refined propaganda, which led many people to regard intoxication as something desirable, or at most a necessary evil. The war has brought economic ruin on Austria. It is a poor country, compelled to import foodstuffs, coal and wood alcohol for heating purposes. To obtain the latter from Bohemia—and the country must as it has no coal of its own—Austria is forced to buy from the Tzechs ordinary alcohol also, though economic conditions should forbid all importations of spirits for drinking. The country must stop using her barley to make beer, and her potatoes for spirits. In Old Austria, 211 breweries used up 19,000 carloads of barley every year, nearly 60 per cent of the total production.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Growth of local industries in western Canada and particularly in manufacturing lines was emphasized by John S. McKinnon of Toronto, first vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, while visiting this city with the Industrial Congress party. Quoting Lord Bacon on the three essentials required to make a country great—busy workshops, fertile fields, and the easy conveyance of men and goods from place to place—he showed that western workshops are increasing rapidly in number. In 1900 the Canadian Manufacturers Association had no members in the west. Now there are 700 members west of the Great Lakes. Two of the five divisions of the Canadian Manufacturers Association are west of Ontario and the value of goods manufactured in the west last year was $400,000,000, or one-sixth the total of Canadian manufactured goods. The west has its fertile fields and easy transportation, and it is getting its busy workshops as fast as the population can support them, he said.

ULSTER'S PART IN DUBLIN ASSEMBLY

Unionist Council Declines to Accept Any Parliament Not Including Whole of Ulster

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At a recent meeting, which was conducted in private, at the Ulster Hall, Belfast, presided over by Sir Edward Carson, the adoption of the "Six-County Area" scheme under the Government of Ireland Bill, was reaffirmed by the Ulster Unionist Council, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. A resolution, proposed by General Ricardo and seconded by Col. Perceval Maxwell, read as follows:

"In view of the fact that the decision arrived at by the Ulster Unionist Council on the 10th of March, placing our fellow-covenanters in the three counties under a Dublin Parliament, is repugnant to the feelings of all, and contrary to the conscientious conviction of many covenanters, thereby undermining the mutual trust and confidence which has hitherto been the strength of the loyal Province of Ulster, we, the members and delegates of the Ulster Unionist Council being reassembled for the purpose of reconsidering the whole situation, decline to accept any Parliament which does not include the whole of Ulster, such Parliament to be safeguarded by a clause requiring two-thirds majority before the Province of Ulster can be placed under one Parliament for all Ireland."

To this an amendment was moved by H. L. Garrett, and seconded by William Coote. Having reaffirmed the belief in the maintenance of the Union as the best form of government for Ireland and the Empire, yet in order to have legislation enacted limiting the authority of the Home Rule Bill now on the statute book, the Ulster Unionist Council resolved that:

"1. Inasmuch as the new bill is based on the principle of Home Rule, and would deprive us of our equal citizenship in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, this council cannot recommend the parliamentary representatives of Ulster to accept any responsibility for it.

"2. But, inasmuch as the bill is in substitution for the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, and it recognizes the right of six counties of Ulster to separate treatment (for which Ulster has so tenaciously striven) and offers a preferable alternative to the Act of 1914; and, inasmuch as there is no prospect of procuring the simple repeal of that act, this council is of opinion that the Ulster representatives should not assume the responsibility of attempting to defeat the bill, but should press for such amendments of the bill as are necessary and desirable in the interests of Ulster and of Unionists throughout the south and west of Ireland. And we hereby express our unabated confidence in our leader, Sir Edward Carson, and assure him of our loyal and unswerving support, and express our best thanks to him for his unselfish devotion to the cause of Ulster."

This amendment was passed by a large majority after three hours' discussion.

CITIZENSHIP IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—"Citizenship Training in Public Schools" will be the topic of A. B. Meredith, the new secretary of the State Board of Education, for his address to the Citizenship Institute which is to open in Willimantic on July 21 under the auspices of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. The institute is a free school for the women of Tolland and Windham Counties for instruction in practical citizenship.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

All the Year

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are always daisies in flower, my dear,
If you know the right places to look,
All months of the year,
Bright the season or drear,
There's a daisy in some little nook.

Some wake when the meadows are covered with snow,
And some love the blue summer skies,
When autumn winds blow
Russet leaves to and fro
Many others will open their eyes.

And when winter is past, and sweet spring is here
What thousands and thousands we see!
Like stars they appear
In the green grass, my dear,
Of hillside and roadside and lea.

The Holiday Camera

Although the springtime of the year is the period of hopefulness and the period when the young photographer is influenced by the beauties of budding nature, the summer is undoubtedly the period of achievement for every one with a camera. The call of the countryside, the lakes and the sea becomes loudest during June, July and August, and the desire to record some of the scenery and incidents of holiday time must be uppermost in the mind of every amateur photographer.

Apart from this, there is also the desire to secure pictorial records of one's holiday friends and incidents of summer time, both at home and away, and it is here that every amateur, even though his camera is entirely inexpensive, will be able to realize the wonderful recording process that photography places in his hands.

Every detail of the day's enjoyment on a holiday can be made the subject of a picture, and with children these pictures can be made delightful souvenirs for the future. Let every amateur realize the pleasure and the fun that will be produced when an album of prints from negatives taken during the summer holidays is inspected during the winter evenings. Incidents that are forgotten will be recalled, and no finer form of reminiscence is possible than that provided by a series of such snapshots. They need not be of high technical or pictorial merit; they are merely records, but if at the same time they possess merit as good photographs so much the better.

There is no reason, however, why the photographs taken during the summer time should not be good from every point of view. There is everything in their favor both for the amateur photographer who is an expert and for the boy or girl who is a beginner and using a snapshot camera for the first time. It is largely a question of light, and, during the summer months, when this is at its best and in the greatest quantity, every exposure should produce a good negative that will yield a good print.

This is particularly the case at the seaside, where, owing to the absence of strong foreground subjects and heavy shadows, practically every picture can be taken with a snapshot exposure. In fact, the principal trouble to guard against is over-exposure, as the light at the seaside is generally so intense owing to the expanse of sky and the reflection from the water that the strength of the light is approximately doubled.

For the observant photographer, however, who wishes to make beautiful records, this excess of light is an advantage. It is a reserve upon which he may draw for a variety of subjects, with hope of obtaining a successful picture every time. The expanses of sky and sea referred to above will call his attention to the wonderful pageant of the heavens; the ever-shifting cloud forms, and their shadows of the sea, the movements of the ocean itself will still further enlarge the powers of observation and thought by their contemplation. Seated, for instance, at the edge of a grass-clad cliff or headland overlooking the sea, the view must surely impress even the most unobservant, and afford a change from the less exalted ideas that contact with everyday life is apt to promote.

On the shore itself groups of paddling children and bathers, and incidents of seaside life such as boating, fishing and sailing, etc., provide a round of subjects delightful to contemplate and attractive to photograph. If the negatives are developed shortly after they are taken and prints are made also, each will teach its lesson for future guidance when dealing with similar subjects. It will be realized that photographing direct into the "eye of the sun" is apt to lead to fogged negatives; that the best lighting is generally when the sun is shining from right or left a little behind the camera. This gives roundness and modeling to the figures and strength to the shadows; the best groupings of figures are those which are most concentrated and simple; a scattered group never looks well in a picture. The attention is diverted from one point to another and the effect is weak. Therefore when photographing groups of kiddies on the shore, or fishermen, or any other of the common objects of the seaside, endeavor always to deal with one or two figures only, and to have them together and as fully occupied as possible. Nothing is more distressing in a series of photographs of this character than to note that each of the figures in a group is staring straight at the camera. In other words, "having his photograph taken."

This kind of seaside photography also will lead to a cultivation of other powers of observation. Many a good snapshot photograph of the type described has been ruined by the intrusion, at an inopportune moment, of some unnecessary figure. Every one will recall the type of photograph in which a quite pretty group or scene has been spoiled by the presence of some blurred figure in the immediate foreground, who has either run into the picture at the moment the exposure was made, or may have been there all the time and was overlooked by the photographer. Before attempting to take any snapshot, therefore, always look around, see that there are no near figures likely to get in the way and no awkward or obtrusive objects either in front or behind the main subject of the picture. It is much better to alter one's viewpoint by shifting a little to the right or left than to regret a spoiled picture later.

For those who take their holidays inland the countryside in summer time also offers wonderful possibilities. Here, too, the great amount of additional light will prove helpful, although if woodland subjects are being attempted it is not always possible to succeed with snapshot exposures, but there should be no difficulty in giving time exposures with any camera provided it can be rested on some convenient but firm support, such as a tree trunk or gate post, etc.

In dealing with woodland subjects the observation of the photographer should also be called into full use. The mass of foliage with which the trees are covered in summer time may look beautiful to the eye but is not so easy to render satisfactorily in a black and white photograph. As the photographer becomes more expert the use of color corrected plates and films and the use of filters may be ventured upon for dealing with such subjects, and in many cases they are very necessary to do them full justice, but for the beginner the ordinary straightforward photographs will suffice if care is taken in choosing a good point of view so that the subject composes well with a proper play of light and shade to help the form of the subject.

Two things to bear in mind in woodland subjects are the choice of a definite point of interest which will assist the composition. This point of interest may be with advantage a strong or well lighted tree trunk in the immediate foreground. This will hold the attention in the composition and the remainder of the picture form a background.

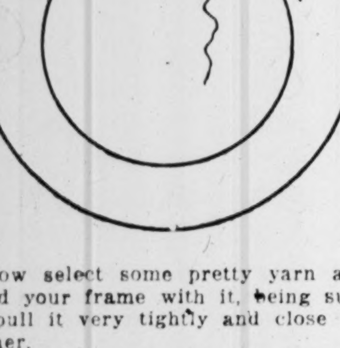
If figures are included they should be grouped near this principal point of interest so that again the attention will not wander from one point to another, and here again what was said before regarding the figures staring at the camera should be remembered.

The other point to bear in mind in woodland subjects is the avoidance of patches of sky showing through the upper branches of trees. The viewpoint chosen should be such that these are not included, or, if they cannot be avoided, the picture should be made of the foreground only. But it will be seen in any form of summer photography that care and observation will be readily returned in the production of good pictures.

Making a Picture Frame

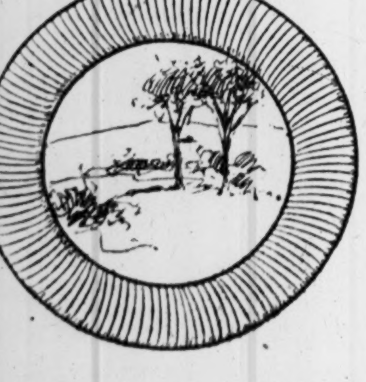
Did you ever find a pretty little picture and wish you had a frame for it? Perhaps you would like to make one.

You will need some stout pasteboard such as shoe-boxes are made of. Take a pencil and mark a circle on one of its surfaces, using a saucer for a pattern. Inside of this circle mark a smaller one. Possibly a cup would be the right size. With a sharp scissors cut out the inner circle and the outer one, too. The hole in the center will be the place for the picture.



Now select some pretty yarn and wind your frame with it, being sure to pull it very tightly and close together.

When it is finished the yarn can be easily fastened by carrying it under the winding so the end will not show. The frame is then ready for the picture, which can be pinned on one side.



One can make square frames and other shapes, too. But as the round ones are easiest to wind on account of having no corners to turn it would be well to make the first one round.

Raffia is an excellent material to use to wind frames with. It is a sort of fiber and comes in different colors. Before using the raffia it is necessary to soak it in water, as it is easier to work with when damp than when dry.

Betsy Once Again

Betsy was looking out of the window. At the table in front of her was her arithmetic home work. She wished it was finished.

"The only way to get it done is to do it, you know," said a clear voice beside her, and there, standing on the window sill she saw the word Window.

Betsy was glad to see him for she hadn't come across a word friendly enough to talk for a long time.

"Did you ever stop to think how hard we have to work?" he asked. "Just think of the number of times we are used every day, think how many people say 'will you shut the window or open the window or sit by the window' and every time they need me there I am ready on the tip of their tongue."

Betsy nodded and Window went on.

"If you wrote me out once for each time I've been spoken there wouldn't be sheets of paper enough in the whole world for you to write on."

"I'm sure there wouldn't be enough pencils either," said Betsy hurriedly in case he should ask her to begin.

"Do you like working so hard?" she inquired.

"Like it! Of course I do." Window told her, "English words are the hardest worked of all."

"Why?" asked Betsy though she ought to have known if she had stopped to think.

"We're used all over the world," he said proudly. "Little Chinese boys in school are learning to spell me—they are very clever too— They use me in Africa, in India and in Timbuctoo."

"I used to find you very difficult to spell when I was smaller," said Betsy, "o w is such a funny way to end a word."

"The joke of it is," he told her, "I wasn't spelt like that at all to begin with. In early days when people lived in very small huts, they began to want some air in them, so they made a small hole in the wall and called in a 'vind auga', 'vind' was wind and 'auga' was their way of saying eye. So I was a 'wind eye', an eye or hole to let the wind in.

"That's funny," said Betsy, "because now our windows keep the wind out—when they're shut. I suppose 'vind auga' was rather a long name to have."

"Yes," said Window, "you know Anglo Saxons like to shorten their words so they dropped my last 'a' and then 'aug' changed to 'ow' and so there I am."

Window was in a very talkative mood. Quite forgetting he'd advised Betsy to finish her arithmetic he went on.

"Did you ever think what travelers we words are? My friend 'vase' came over from France, 'Balcony' came from Italy and people used to put the accent on the 'cony' at first, as they did in Italy. 'Skipper' came from Holland, so did 'boss.' The Dutch men who went and settled in America took the word 'boss' over with them and the Americans liked it and used it. They took it back with them to England and introduced it there."

"So it's traveled twice across the Atlantic Ocean," said Betsy.

"Did anyone ever tell you the story of 'Cocoa', it's a traveler, too"? asked Window still forgetting the Arithmetic.

"No," said Betsy, "won't you?"

Between ourselves that was just what Window wanted to do.

"After Columbus discovered America," he began, "a great many Spaniards went and settled in Mexico. They found a new plant there. When they looked at the fruit they found it had a hard shell with funny, black marks at one end and long fibers which looked like hair on a man's face. So they called it 'coco,' which is the word Spanish children use for an 'ugly face.' So next time you have your cocoa at supper just remember how it got its name.'

"Thank you," said Betsy politely. "I'm sure I will."

"We words have all sorts of stories to tell," said Window, standing straight up against the window pane as he spoke. "Be quick and finish your sums," he added, and then he disappeared into the glass, and Betsy woke up.

How Is Your Garden Growing?

"I am just going to finish watering my garden, Mary," announced Betty, as she saw her friend coming in at the gate one lovely July evening; "and when that is done, mother wants me to pick flowers for her, would you like to help?"

The two girls lived in houses that were only a few minutes' walk away from one another, and most fine evenings found them busy working in their gardens.

"I have just been weeding my garden," said Mary. "How the weeds do grow! And then picked off all the withered flowers, and I really don't think there is anything more to do to it for the present, so I should love to help you, and picking flowers will be a nice change—your mother has such beauties too! Why," she went on in a surprised tone, "you have been tying up some of your taller plants to stakes, why do you do that?"

"In case it should rain," replied Betty. "The leaves and flowers get so heavy when they are saturated with water that they need a little support, and so it is better to see that they have it in good time. But one has to be careful how one does the tying up, or one spoils the look of the plant. The stick, not too thick a one, should be painted green if possible, so that it shows less; it must be put firmly into the ground, and then the main stem of the plant tied very, very loosely to it. If it is a bushy plant, such as a phlox or a delphinium, one can take a loop of bast right round the plant, like a very loose waist band, and fasten that to the stake, but if plants are tied too tightly the effect is very ugly indeed."

"You are giving a great deal of water to each plant," interrupted Mary, as she watched her friend's operations and saw her bestow the best part of a whole can of water on one phlox.

"If one does not soak all the roots and the ground round them thoroughly one had better not water at all," replied Betty. "In dry weather like this a little water never goes down into the soil at all; it gets soaked up near the top, and that brings the roots up to the surface to look for it, instead of encouraging them to go deep down to find what moisture there is in the ground, as they should do."

"You don't water through a rose at all, do you?" asked Mary, "Celia always waters her garden with a can with a rose on it."

"I put the rose on the spout of my can when I want to sprinkle the leaves," answered Betty, "and in warm weather, when the sun has gone off them in the evening, it is a very good plan to do so now and then, and, for watering seeds I use the rose of course, but when it is a matter of really soaking the earth round a good-sized plant, the best way is to take the rose off and to put the spout of the can as close to the ground as possible. If one waters with the can held high up one beats the earth down and makes it cake when the sun comes on it, besides washing the earth away from the roots. No," she added, "one should put the spout right down under the plant as it were, and near the stem.

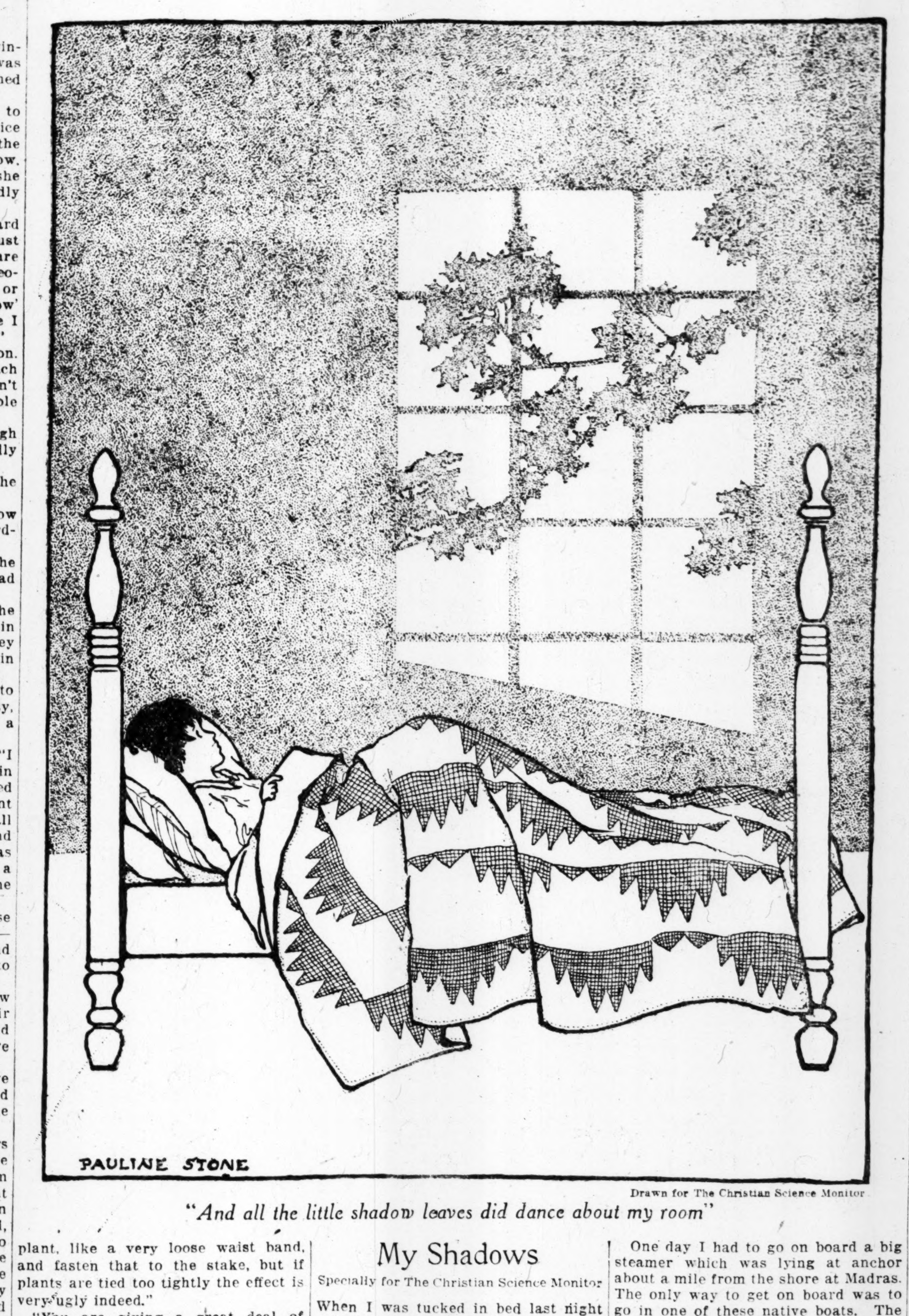
"Now the watering is done for this evening, and all my plants have had plenty to drink so we will go and cut the flowers for mother. Here is a pair of scissors for you and another for me, and a big shallow basket to lay the flowers in."

"Why do you cut all the flowers instead of breaking them off?" asked Mary a little while later as the two girls stood by the great fragrant hedge of sweet peas in what Betty called "Mother's garden".

"One is apt to tear the plants if one breaks the flowers off instead of cutting them," answered Betty, "and then of course they don't last nearly as long or go on putting out fresh flowers as they do if one cuts them carefully. There are lots of things to remember in cutting flowers. Mother says that really no one should do it who does not know something about gardening. One has to take care not to cut off shoots which are going to flower, and never to tear or wrench the plant in any way, but just to make a clean cut through the stem on which the flower we want is growing."

"As long stalks as possible, I suppose," said Mary.

"Why yes, of course, they are so much nicer to arrange if they have long stalks," replied Betty. "Cut them just as long as ever you can without damage to the plant, but the plant has to be thought of first if we want plenty more flowers from it in the future."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"And all the little shadow leaves did dance about my room"

My Shadows

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When I was tucked in bed last night
And Mother left the room,
I did not go to sleep, but lay
And watched the big round moon.

It shone across the maple tree
Which stands so straight and tall,
And shining through my window, it
Made shadows on the wall.

The leaves outside were dancing
In the bright light of the moon;
And all the little shadow leaves
Did dance about my room.

I woke up when the morning came,
To watch my shadows play
I looked on every inch of wall,
But they had gone away.

Masoolah Boats

The boats used by the natives of Madras, in India, are curious in shape and original in construction. They are called Masoolah boats, and in shape they are very much like the boat you can make out of paper, but of course much larger. They are made of planks of wood sewn together with cords of cocoanut fiber, and have no nails or bolts. They have very high sides and there are no seats, but instead of seats there are rough poles fixed across the boat from side to side for the men to sit on when they row. These poles are put just close enough together so that a man can sit on one pole and put his feet on the next one. The luggage is carried in the bottom of the boat and the passengers sit on the luggage. The rowers, two and two, side by side on each pole, have long oars made also of rough poles, eight or ten feet long, to the end of which they tie a flat round disc of wood, so that the oars are really long paddles. There is no rudder, but one man, the captain, sits in the stern of the boat and guides it with another long paddle. The rowers have no clothes on except a piece of linen wrapped round their waists and legs and then tucked in, so it does not much matter if they fall overboard, as they frequently do, because they can swim like a fish and have no clothes to spoil.

Now, you will wonder why these funny old-fashioned boats are still used. Well, the sea at Madras is very shallow for a long distance from the shore, and wherever there is a shallow sea there are sure to be big breakers when the wind blows, and a little boat with low sides would be swamped every time. But these native boats are so high that the surf seldom comes in, unless the rowers let it come in on purpose; and, as the planks are sewn together, the sides of the boat are elastic and give way a little each time a big wave beats against them. If they were nailed together, as in an ordinary boat, the sides would be so stiff that the heavy blows of the waves would either start the nails or break the planks, and then the boat would leak.

One day I had to go on board a big steamer which was lying at anchor about a mile from the shore at Madras. The only way to get on board was to go in one of these native boats. The surf was very high, but the owner engaged to take me out safely for 10 rupees. After getting me and the luggage in and the rowers being in their places, the boat was pushed into the water by dozens of natives all shouting as hard as they could; and the rowers shouted, and the captain shouted louder than all, and they all kept on shouting as long as the voyage lasted.

Tossed about like a cork on the water I looked up at the rowers above me and was wondernig how they managed to keep their seats when suddenly one of them lost his balance and fell to the bottom of the boat beside me. Instantly he climbed up again and then—what do you think? He jumped overboard and swam off to rescue the oar!—whilst all the rowers shouted louder than ever. What then became of him I do not know, but of course he did not catch the boat again and no doubt he got his oar and took it home.

Then, when we were about half way to the ship, the captain came and told me he could go no further. "Too much waves," he said; "me turn back." "No, no, you go on," I replied. And he went on for a bit; but now he steered the boat so as to let the water come in, wetting my luggage and giving me an occasional ducking. So I promised them another 8 annas, about 6d., all round, and then no more water came in until the ship was reached.

Getting on board I went to the front of the ship and watched the dozens of other native boats of the same description all bringing barrels and packages of stores to load on the ship. Up and down they went on the waves, just keeping clear of the ship with the greatest cleverness.

Small packages are often carried by the men on catamarans, the Madras catamaran being simply a log of wood about six feet long smoothed off at the top so that a man can kneel on it and paddle himself about with a short paddle. The man wears a high peaked hat made of plaited bamboo and painted red. In this he carries letters or any small article he wants to bring out to a ship.

And, as native customs do not alter very quickly in India, perhaps you will go to Madras some day and see all this for yourself.

Bits O' Dust

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Little baby bits o' dust,
In the nearest ray of light,
Each one feels it simply must
Glide along the pathway bright.
Some have little wiggly tails,
Some have none at all.
Look at that one as it sails
Gayly up the wall!
Funny little bits o' dust,
Do not understand—
Spend their precious spare time just
Guessing where they'll land!

A House for Donna

There were four of them. Cousin Donna, who refused to admit that she was grown up, Eleanor, who didn't like to be reminded that she wasn't; dependable Howard Hooper, and Graham the discoverer. They were such a jolly crowd that it would be perfectly easy to fill columns about them, but perhaps after all the best way to tell a story is to start at the beginning. So——

Cousin Donna, whose mother and the children's, were sisters, had come to New England to stay three months with them while their mother took a trip to California to Donna's home, to visit her sister. In fact, it was just a sort of cross-continent game of Puss-in-the-corner. Donna, in San Diego, crooked her finger invitingly at her mother (that is, she went to the station and bought a yard of ticket to Boston). Mother in New England nodded acceptance (that is, she went down to the South Station and bought another yard of ticket to California), and they both packed their trunks and started. It was just as simple as that.

And as a consequence of these acts, the children's mother was at this very moment sitting on a bungalow porch talking to her sister and contentedly watching roses that had climbed right up the side of the house, so high that she could reach out and pick the blooms from her bedroom window. And Donna was dividing her swift flying days by making lovely doll clothes for Eleanor's family, playing leap frog with the boys, and walking up and down Mt. Vernon and Chestnut streets, to gaze admiringly at the beautiful old doors her mother had told her so much about.

There was only one thing that troubled the children. They knew, although she never once said so or even hinted at it, that Donna would have loved to live in an old-fashioned house while she stayed in New England. A city apartment didn't seem to be a very happy substitute. But they tried to make it up to her by planning little trips to quaint old Marblehead and Salem, and Donna saw their efforts and was so enthusiastic and happy about everything that they were almost satisfied.

The first day of vacation came, clear and cool. It was one of those mornings when there seems nothing in the world so important to do as to start out and go somewhere.

Howard wore his regulation suit of faded khaki trousers, blue jersey, and sneakers. This he considers the proper make up for an American boy. But Graham, who plays make believe, wore a gas mask bag with a gas mask. On his head was a helmet which a "man who was really a corporal wore."

They struck out into a country road. They passed a brook, and countless farms, with here and there a stately colonial house with its yard full of elm dignitaries. They went swimming in one clear brook with a rocky bottom and quite a swift current going over a tiny natural dam where they sat and shot the chutes. They picked a handful of wild strawberries and marked a place where they could gather wild roses for home on the way back. Then just as they had walked on for another mile, and were about to sit down on a stone wall and eat the sandwiches Eleanor had packed for them, they saw The House.

They noticed it first, because it had a well and they were very thirsty. Then it had a vaguely familiar look like something you have never seen but recognize instantly when you do. They hailed it together.

"Donna's house!" cried Graham. And turned a somersault off the stone wall.

"Donna's house!" agreed Howard. And stopped unpacking his sandwich.

By this time Graham had made a discovery.

"Nobody lives here! Nobody lives here!" And then a prolonged squeal. "Oh, look in the window. Look in the window."

Everything inside was in shining order. The furniture was of the 1776 period. There were low boys and high boys, four-posters and white window shades, with fluffy tasselled ends. There was a gate-leg table and a rose-chintz covered wing chair, and there was a fireplace in every room. But most interesting of all, the faded green door at the end of a flagged walk, bore this painted notice: "Cottage for rent. $25 a month. Apply to John Sowyer, Exeter Village."

After a moment, "Timber on the place," mused Howard Hooper, sweeping it with the practiced eye of one who had not studied his wood-craft in vain.

"And we're big enough to chop it," supplemented Graham. He wished he had worn his Scout axe in his belt.

"Current bushes. And blackberries." Howard continued his sober inventory.

"And olden-time dishes to put them in," contributed Graham, peering through the tiny-paned window straight into the stately secretary-china closet. He could just see a delighted Donna puttering around among that delicate sprigged china.

"A tool shed."

"And a swing for Eleanor."

They stood in silence. "Graham," inquired his older brother finally, "do you think we ought to stop to eat our sandwiches?"

"Not if you don't want to, Howard," returned Graham with equal solemnity.

They repacked their lunch and started sedately down the gentle rise, stopping a moment at the foot to look back at the old house. Then with two whoops they turned their faces toward home and broke into a run.

The Redstart

The redstart has a song very much like the whitethroat. This little bird will sing from morning to night, perched on the top of a tall tree.

IS HUNGARY UNDER A REIGN OF TERROR?

British Labor Goes to Budapest and Inquires Into Charges of Massacres, Political Persecution and Anti-Semitism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In consequence of the recent allegations of persecutions of the working classes in Hungary, a joint Labor delegation, consisting of Colonel Wedgwood, F. W. Jowett, W. Harris, Stuart Bunning and Mr. Williams, visited Budapest at the invitation of the Hungarian Premier.

The delegation traveled through Vienna to Budapest, and heard many statements and charges against the Hungarian Government from refugees at Vienna. These may be summarized as follows: (1) Political persecution of all who did not support the Horthy rule. (2) Suppression of trade unionism and the right to strike. (3) Anti-semitism. (4) Massacres, executions and imprisonment, both under form of law and without form of law. (5) Torture of prisoners, and ill-treatment in prison, and (6) detention for long periods without trial. There was a general charge that Governor Horthy was well aware of these crimes, and that he encouraged them. It was also stated that the attitude of the British representatives in Budapest, both civil and military, made the situation worse and strengthened the hands of the terror bands.

British Prestige

The Hungarian Government gave the delegation permission to go where they wished and two officers were placed at their disposal. The Governor, the Prime Minister and other officials, British representatives and trade union leaders were interviewed, institutions of various kinds were visited and very close inquiries were made especially regarding the alleged atrocities. The delegation in its report expresses its great regret at the action of General Gorton, the head of the British Military Mission, in regard to his withdrawal of a safe conduct to be granted to Commissioner Peter Agoston, who was questioned in prison by the delegation.

The matter is regarded as important in its bearing on British prestige in Hungary. Peter Agoston was employed by the Bela Kun Government in Vienna, and was in Budapest when the Communist reign ended. He was a member of the Piedel Government, which succeeded the Bela Kun Government, set up under the influence of Sir Thomas Cunningham. A few days after the establishment of the Friedrich's Government, which succeeded the Piedel Government, Peter Agoston was arrested but was liberated on the representations of General Gorton.

Later the general was informed by the Hungarian Government that Peter Agoston was charged with civil offenses which could not be covered by a safe conduct granted for political offenses. The general thereupon took legal and expert advice on the matter, and being informed that the offenses were such as come under the civil law in Hungary, he withdrew the safe conduct, and Agoston was again arrested, and is now in prison awaiting trial.

The Agoston Case

The delegation's report states: "The withdrawal of a safe conduct granted by a British officer is, in our opinion, only justified where it is perfectly clear that it should no longer be held to be valid. This is not so in the Agoston case. The offenses charged against Agoston were (1) anterior to the guarantees given by Sir Thomas Cunningham, and (2) were all connected with acts said to be done by, or with, the sanction of the Bela Kun Government. They should, in our opinion, be regarded as political offenses, and we desire the attention of the government directed to the matter."

The government, according to the delegation, is taking very strict measures against alleged Communists, and the civil authorities exercise their powers with severity. One of the contributing causes of the trouble in Hungary, it is stated, is the special and privileged position of the military. Reference is made to the Brachialgewalt, the body charged with systematic atrocity, and the delegation considers that this body should have been placed under the control of the civil authorities and its failure to do so is considered one of the chief causes of the atrocities. The report mentions that demobilized officers in the country retain their uniform and wear their swords, and it is probable that the terror bands that are operating are formed by former officers, who do not even belong to the Brachialgewalt.

No Justification

In the view of the delegation, there was no justification for calling for the capital sentence on those who simply took part in the Communist government, especially when it was remembered that several armed counter-revolutions were attempted and suppressed by the de facto government. The Commune came to an end in August of last year and in that month, says the delegation, there were many massacres of Communists by officers and men of the National Army and their Brachialgewalt. These are admitted, affirms the report, although in one noteworthy instance a Lieutenant Maffas was held responsible, yet no one was punished.

A number of individual cases are set out of the acts of the military and others, and revolting details are given, information being drawn from the evidence of eye witnesses. The delegation says it carefully examined the informants but, obviously, was rarely able to obtain corroboration of the statements. According to the delegation the persecution of the Jews was particularly violent.

Referring to trade unions and the severe restrictions placed on them, the report says that officers of the Brachialgewalt have taken possession of the meeting rooms of trade unions, without payment. The report continues: "These officers consist of the old Hapsburg army officers, who have formed irregular bands of soldiers with headquarters, not only in barracks, but in any hotel they take a fancy to. They recognize no authority but their own, and the general impression we got was that owing to the power they wield and the abuse, no one, not even the government, has the courage to oppose them or keep them in check."

A Mining Deputation

A significant paragraph of the report reads: "Before we left Vienna we received a deputation from Pecs, a mining town of 40,000 inhabitants, in that part of the new Hungary that is at present occupied by the Jugo-Slavs. The secretary of the Miners Union and the president of the Socialist Party composed the deputation. They were both Hungarians, but they begged us to prevent the withdrawal of the Serbian troops, and not to allow them to be handed over to the present Hungarian Government. Pecs has never been under the Commune; but these men said that the miners would blow up the pits and retire en masse to Siberia when the Serbs withdrew. They proved the sincerity of their words by allowing us to use their names, although it must be obvious that after making such a statement they can never live safely in Hungary under the Whites. The mines belong to a British company."

In commenting on the whole position in Hungary, the report says: "In view of the evidence supplied to us, we believe that there is a 'terror' in Hungary, that the Hungarian Government is unable to control it, and that many of its own acts are of so rigorous a character as to merit the name of 'terror.' We are at a loss to understand the statement of the British High Commissioner on February 21 last 'that while . . . there are no doubt ill deeds done, there is nothing in the nature of a terror.'"

Governor's "Best Officers"

Referring to the Brachialgewalt the delegation's report says: "It is against this body that the most specific and detailed charges of atrocity are now made. Regular officers are set to work with the Brachialgewalt, and the names of alleged perpetrators of outrages are Hejjas, Pronay, Ostenburg, Salm and Bibe. When certain of these officers were referred to by name at our interview with the Governor, his reply was that they were his best officers."

Attention is drawn to the party named the "Awakening Hungarians" which is said to number a million adherents. It is strongly opposed to the signing of the Peace Treaty, which was about to take place by the government when the delegates left Budapest, and is violently anti-Semitic. It is said to be monarchial. The report continues: "We attended by accident a meeting of the 'Awakening Hungarians' in Budapest, where we were told that there was no 'terror,' and that written proof of this could be sent to us. The document we actually received had no bearing on the 'terror' at all, but was a violent attack upon the Jews.

"Terror" not Anti-Semitic

"We would record our opinion that the 'terror' is not anti-Semitic in its origin, but anti-Communistic. That the majority of victims are Jews is perfectly true. This arises partly from the prominent part the Jews took in the Commune, and partly from the fact that they are accused of profiteering. We did not find profiteers in Hungary were worse than elsewhere, but the fact that Christian Hungarians are not employed to any extent in commerce will explain why the terms Jew and profiteer are regarded as synonymous. We do not think that either the Governor or the government by themselves are strong enough to put matters right. We do not accuse them of complicity in the outrages . . .

"It is necessary to refer to the White Paper entitled: 'Alleged Existence of White Terror in Hungary.' Admiral Troubridge, writing of the Hungarian Government says, 'It is a Christian government in a Christian country.' This conveys a false impression, unless it is fully understood that in Hungary the word Christian has a definite political significance. In a later part of his letter Admiral Troubridge states that 'life is as secure here as in England.' We are at a loss to know why the Admiral penned this sentence.

Admiral Criticized

"The statements made to us by government officials are that things are much better now than in February, when the letter was written, and there is so much that is bad which is occurring now, that the statement of Admiral Troubridge appears wholly unjustified. It is a matter for regret that the issuing of the White Paper containing the views and opinions of British representatives should have created an impression that the British Government is supporting a policy of oppression, of political, industrial and religious freedom."

The report concludes: "The Supreme Council has a special duty to the Hungarian people as well as a sufficient justification for intervening in the internal affairs of Hungary. The Supreme Council is responsible for the refusal to allow a Hapsburg king in Hungary and for the recognition of Admiral Horthy as Governor. Sir George Clarke, as representing the Supreme Council, was responsible for the formation of the coalition Hussar government. He induced the Socialists to join it, but finding the terms agreed to with Sir George Clarke were being violated, the Socialists who had joined the government were compelled to resign.

"But the British Government are more particularly responsible for the condition of the people of Hungary, because it was Sir Thomas Cunningham who drew up, with Herr Boehm, toward the end of last July, the terms of surrender of the Commune. There were eight points agreed to. Under the first point the government of Kun was to resign. Under the seventh all political persecutions from either the Right or Left, were to be immediately stopped. The Communists carried out their part of the bargain. We think that the British Government is bound to honor the bargain of their representative, and to take immediate steps to stop persecution."

FRENCH CREDITS TO AID AGRICULTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—French agriculture has still further gained by the debates in the Chamber upon the special portion of the budget devoted to the needs of the countryside. It is in this direction that France seems to be putting forward her most serious efforts, and the most sympathetic attention was given to these clauses which have for object the development of what is and must be one of the principal resources of the nation. There is no lack of encouragement of agriculture, and the results of this enlightened policy are already being seen.

After hearing the views of the government and the views of the authors of various amendments, it was agreed to devote 30,000,000 francs to the purpose of improving agriculture during the coming year. Forty per cent of this sum is to go to the liberated regions, and 60 per cent to the departments in the interior which, although not directly ruined by the war, have nevertheless been affected by the calling up of young farm hands to the colors. In addition to this sum another 39,000,000 francs was added to the credits for the current year, thus making 69,000,000 francs in all.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ricard, insisted upon the importance of this sacrifice chiefly in favor of motorculture. Everything possible is being done to enable the French farmer to acquire the machinery necessary for the proper exploitation of his fields. The Minister in particular promised that the administration woud see to it that the sums would not go to large proprietors who might desire that their machinery should be paid for by the state. It would be devoted to the purchase of motor tractors and other mechanical implements which would be effectively employed by a number of small farmers working in common. It must be admitted that on the part of Emanuel Brousse, the Secretary for Finance, there was some opposition, but eventually the credits were passed, for the Chamber is convinced of the necessity of this work.

There are also to be given large subsidies to insurance societies founded by the farmers. Upon this matter there was some controversy. It has been proposed that the state should actually organize such societies but it appears that there already exist 10,000 small groups which help their members in case of the loss of cattle and 4000 which help their members in case of losses by fire. It is therefore clear—or so it was contended—that private initiative is sufficient for the development of these organizations. Mr. Ricard was willing to give the assurance that the special commissions would distribute the subsidies in such a way as to favor private organizations of this kind and would not seek to replace them. Thereupon important sums running to millions of francs were accorded for this purpose. Other branches of the subject of aiding the farmer, especially the poor farmer who may be seriously crippled if anything goes awry, were discussed; and in most cases considerable additions were voted to the amounts already given.

RHODES SCHOLARS DOUBLE IN NUMBER

Competition Among American College Students for 64 Scholarships Will Undoubtedly Be Keener Than Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—Now that Oxford University no longer requires students to pass an entrance examination in the Greek language, competition among American college students for the 64 Rhodes scholarships which are to be filled this year will undoubtedly be much keener than ever before. The Greek requirement in the past has prevented many Americans of the type which Cecil Rhodes desired as his scholars from taking advantage of his bequest. Interest in his scholarships, it is expected, will be further stimulated by the continuance of the new method of selection begun last year and by the fact that double the usual number of scholars are to be elected from the United States this year on September 25.

The scholarships founded by the great British empire builder are unique in the educational world. Usually scholars are selected on a basis of scholastic attainments. But Cecil Rhodes wanted men who were more than schoolmen to profit by his endowment. His aim in granting scholarships to most of the provinces in the British dominions and to every state in the Union was to strengthen the bonds of unity in the English speaking world by bringing together at his alma mater young men who showed pre-eminent qualities of character and leadership. The bases which he set for the selection of his scholars are:

Qualities of manhood, force of character, and leadership; literary and scholastic ability and attainments; physical vigor, as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways.

Income Inadequate

The income of £300 a year which Cecil Rhodes provided each scholar was sufficient, when the scholarships were established in 1902, to cover all the expenses of a full year, including terms and vacations. Now, due to the increase in the cost of living, scholars are expected to supplement this sum to the extent of about £50 each year. The scholarship is tenable for three years, subject, of course, to the continued approval of the Oxford College of which the scholar is a member.

Competition for the scholarships was greatly stimulated in America last year by a change in the method of selection. Previous to that time candidates were required first of all to pass a written examination in Greek, Latin and mathematics. This had the effect of limiting the number of candidates though it did not give any guarantee of scholastic attainment. By the new methods, Americans who have been Rhodes scholars are formed into committees of selection, acting under a chairman who is a citizen of the state and, at present, is not an ex-Rhodes scholar. Each state has one of these committees which selects the scholar from the candidates previously chosen by the colleges and universities of the state to represent them. The candidate is required to furnish written evidence of his qualifications. The committee supplements this by a personal interview with each candidate before making its selection.

Selected by College

To become a candidate for a Rhodes scholarship a man must be a citizen of the United States with at least five years' residence, and unmarried. He must by October 1 of the year for which he is elected, have passed his nineteenth birthday but not his twenty-fifth, and by the same date he must have completed at least his sophomore year at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States. Finally, he must be selected by his college or university to represent it in the particular state in which he makes application.

It is provided that a man may apply either in the state in which he has his home or in any state in which he has received at least two years of his college education. The number of representatives allowed each university or college is in proportion to its enrollment—two candidates for less than 1000 students; three for between 1000 and 2000 students; and four for more than 2000 students. In the states which elect two scholars this year, double this number of representatives is allowed each university. The selection of candidates from the colleges and universities must be made this year before August 14, as on that day the applications of the candidates must be in the hands of the secretary of the state committee of selection.

The abandonment of the examination method of selecting Rhodes scholars does not grant them exemption from the examinations required by Oxford University for any of its degrees. However, holders of an "approved" degree from an "approved" university with three years' residence at the university in question can obtain "senior standing" and exemption from all Oxford examinations prior to the final honor schools. A list of the American universities approved by Oxford is not published. Applicants are required to submit their scholastic records with a view to the determination of their standing.

Any Course of Study Open

The Rhodes scholar is at liberty to choose any course of study at Oxford that he desires. He may study for the Oxford B. A. in any of the final honor schools. He may enter one of the diploma courses in special subjects. Or, if qualified by previous training, he may be admitted to work for such advanced degrees as the B. Sc., B. Litt., B. C. L., or Ph. D.

Double the usual number of scholarships are to be filled in the United States this year because of the suspension of elections during the war. Two scholars, one for 1920 and one for 1921, are to be elected by each of the following 16 states: Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

The following 16 states elect scholars for 1920: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia. The following states elect for 1921 only: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin.

The scholars elected for 1920 come into residence in Oxford in January, 1921, and those for 1921 in October of that year. Prof. Frank Aydelotte of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, the American secretary for the Rhodes trustees, has general charge of the machinery for the selection of the scholars.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

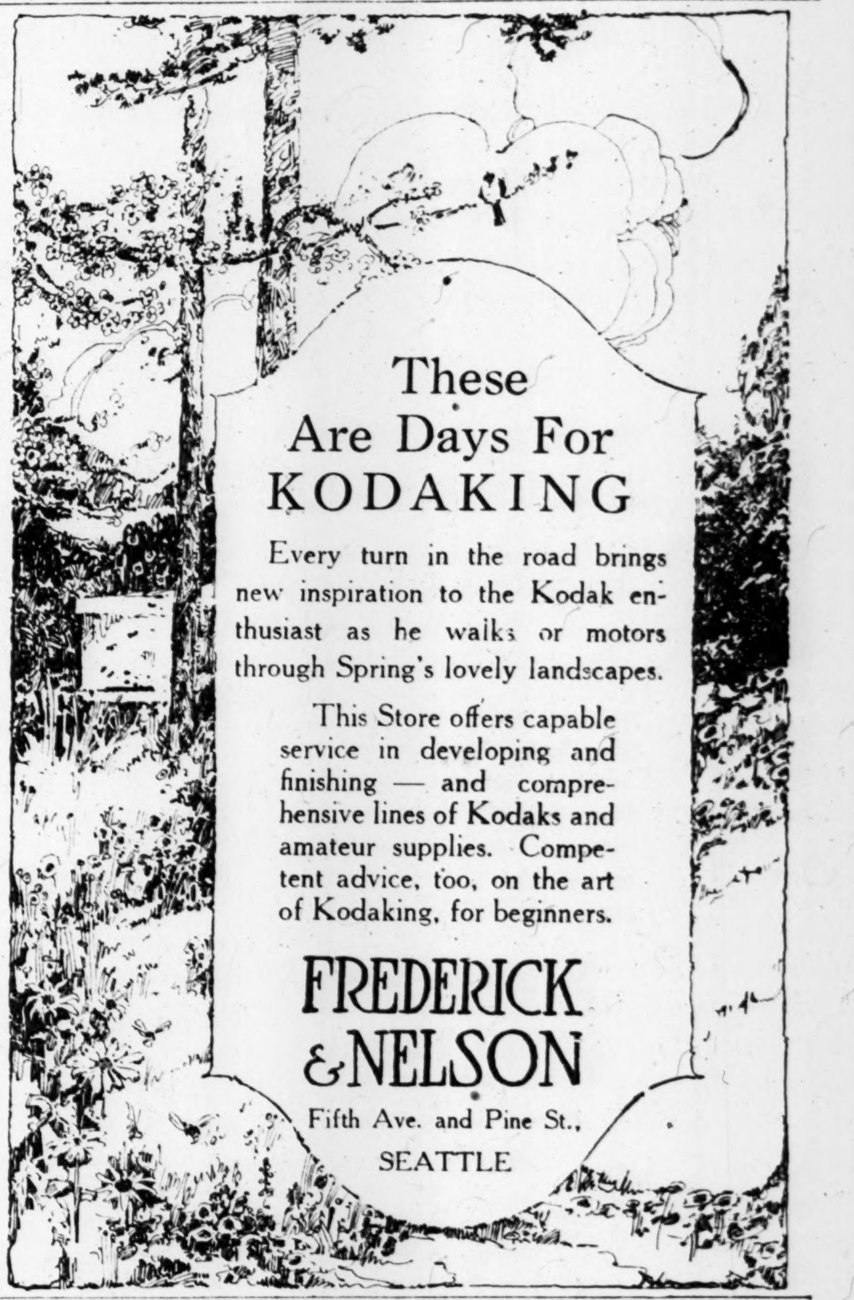
TORONTO, Ontario—Some indication of the way in which the duplication of railway lines in Canada will be eliminated by government ownership has been given here when the first passenger train, Capital City, left the Union Station for Ottawa going to Napanee over the Grand Trunk Railway line and from that point over the line of the Canadian National Railways. This was the first outward sign of the consolidation of the roads since the Grand Trunk was taken over by the government during the present session of the Dominion Parliament. Other similar important changes with a view to consolidation are reported pending.

CROP PROSPECTS NOW EXCELLENT IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Any anxiety that might have been felt regarding the shortness of the summer supply in the river has been entirely relieved by the fall of early summer rains in Abyssinia. So satisfactory have these been that during the latter half of May the Blue Nile gauge at Roseires, which up till then had shown the river to be far below the normal, recovered sharply and at the beginning of June gave readings some 4 feet above the average. Further, the White Nile has shown a great improvement and is now over the average as well. In consequence the Irrigation Service has been enabled to send down from Assouan a copious supply of nearly 78,000,000 cubic meters per day, against some 60,000,000 a fortnight ago and some 51,000,000 in April. While the Nile flood which commences in July is generally wonderfully regular, spring and early summer rains cannot be depended upon and thus a very large reserve of storage water was held this year at Assouan.

Coming as they have, they have changed the prospects from penury to abundance, so that it will be possible to give the rice ample water and permit the early sowing of the flood maize crop. In fact, notice has just been published that the area of summer rice will be increased by 28,000 acres, bringing the total area of that crop this year to about 180,000 acres.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LARGE FIELD OPENS TOURNEY

Favorable Conditions Greet the Contestants at the Start of the Annual United States Clay Court Tennis Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Smiling skies brought out 60 players, both local contestants and entrants from visiting cities, in the early round of matches of the tenth annual United States Clay Court Tennis Championship Tournament at the South Side Tennis Club of Chicago.

While the out-of-town stars were—in the majority—victorious in their clashes, a few of them met defeat in the early rounds. Wray Brown of St. Louis chopped and volleyed his way to victory in a second-round contest against Evan Rees of Dallas, Texas. The scores were 6—2, 6—3, but the match was a closer contest than the result would indicate, for it was Rees' inability to gauge his game of back-court driving to keep his steady shot inside the base line which aided Brown in taking the match. The St. Louis man played the prettier game of the two, making points on a high bounding twist service and sending many of his chop shots a tantalizing bit out of the Texan's reach.

Brown reached the second round by a first-round bye. Two other St. Louis players made their appearance in the first round. Harvey Frohlichstein of the Mound City defeated R. A. W. Arnold of Chicago, 5—7, 7—5, and 6—2, playing steadily along the sidelines of his court and profiting by Arnold's errors. H. G. Shiff of Chicago eliminated George Basmore of St. Louis, 6—4, 6—4. H. K. Grinstead of Louisville, Kentucky, was victor in another first-round affair, winning from F. L. Bond of Chicago, 6—3, 7—5.

Local players figured in two fast events. J. Weber of Chicago, the former Yale University player, displayed a fast all-around attack and swept W. F. Hoppe of Chicago to a quick defeat, 6—1, 6—1. Weber took the net constantly and volleyed finely.

A. W. Shaw, former Pawtucket, Rhode Island, player, but entered from this city, eliminated A. P. Hubbell, one of the leading Chicago players, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, by a smashing attack, which battered down Hubbell's lobbing defense.

W. J. Bates, captain of the University of California team, displayed some of the form which is likely to make him a difficult man for any of the favorites to defeat, in the second round on Saturday. He defeated A. M. Franklin, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0. Bates never was called on to show his best shots.

J. H. Leeuwaarden, who entered from Chicago, but has played his tennis in Europe, particularly his home country of Holland, found himself totally at sea in the American hard-court game and fell before W. A. Painter, a mediocre Chicago player, 6—0, 6—0, in the first round. P. J. Peel, for years president of the Chicago District Association Football Association and a veteran at many sports, won a hard-fought first-round match from a club rival, F. T. O'Brien of the South Side Tennis Club, in a first-round match, 3—6, 7—5, 14—15, default, Mr. O'Brien being compelled to catch a train. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY-COURT SINGLES—First Round

A. Lipman, Chicago, defeated C. F. Geiger, Niagara Falls, 6—1, 6—1.
R. L. Rice, Chicago, defeated E. W. Wilson, Chicago, 6—4, 6—1.
J. R. McKnight, Chicago, defeated R. Shomaker, Chicago, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0.
C. H. Avery, Chicago, defeated B. Lineberg, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0.
A. Bennett, Chicago, defeated L. T. Rountree, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.
W. D. Wassburne Jr., Evanston, defeated C. V. Anderson, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
P. J. Peel, Chicago, defeated F. T. O'Brien, Chicago, 3—6, 7—5, 14—15, default.
G. S. Haynes, Chicago, defeated Orme Wilson, 6—4, 6—2.
R. L. Barker, Chicago, defeated R. B. Anthony, Chicago, 7—5, 7—5.

Second Round

W. J. Bates, Berkeley, California, defeated A. M. Franklin, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
J. E. Anderson, Chicago, defeated O. F. Guyton, Chicago, 6—2, 7—9, 6—1.
W. A. Palmer, Chicago, defeated J. H. Van Leeuwaarden, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
J. R. Graves, Chicago, defeated Richard Bentley, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
J. A. Perfecto, Chicago, defeated N. S. Cone, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.
J. C. Harris, Chicago, defeated N. H. Burlingame, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.
O. O. Sheline, Chicago, defeated O. R. Seiter, Chicago, 8—6, 6—3.

Third Round

S. R. Graves, Chicago, defeated J. A. Perfecto, Chicago, 8—6, 6—0.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

H. G. Schiff, Chicago, defeated George Passmore, St. Louis, 6—4, 6—4.
A. P. Hubbell defeated P. M. Hartney, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
G. A. Neeves, Chicago, defeated T. E. Loehr, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.
D. Westervelt, Chicago, defeated M. A. Carpenter, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
J. F. Chappell, Chicago, defeated L. G. Evans, Chicago, 9—11, 6—2, 6—4.
W. E. Kramer, Chicago, defeated B. J. Luydens, Chicago, 0—6, 6—3, 6—1.
J. A. Squair, Chicago, defeated E. W. Daniels, Chicago, 6—1, 7—5.
C. A. Fowler, Chicago, defeated W. J. McLaughlin, Chicago, 6—2, 6—8.
J. Weber, Chicago, defeated W. F. Hoppe, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
Harvey Frohlicnstein, St. Louis, defeated R. A. W. Arnold, Chicago, 5—7, 7—5, 6—2.

Second Round

H. K. Grinstead, Louisville, defeated F. L. Pond, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.
L. R. Hayes, Chicago, defeated R. F. Farnham, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.
J. F. Day, Chicago, defeated J. P. Bailey, Chicago, by default.
G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated B. Evans, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.
A. W. Shaw, Chicago, defeated A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.
C. H. Avery, Chicago, defeated P. J. Peel, Chicago, 8—6, 0—6, 6—1.,
J. A. Squair, Chicago, defeated L. R. Barker, Chicago, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.
C. O. Carlstrom, Chicago, defeated J. M. Lapointe, 8—6, 6—0.
Wray Brown, St. Louis, defeated Evan Rees, Dallas, 6—2, 6—3.

HAMILTON WINS THE DECATHLON

University of Missouri All-Round Athlete Establishes a New United States Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Brutus Hamilton, of the University of Missouri, following up his success in winning the United States Pentathlon July 4, captured the Decathlon championship on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island on Saturday, and in doing so created a new United States record for the event with a total score of 7022 points, beating the record made by A. W. Richards at San Francisco three years ago.

Maintaining a consistent record in all the events, he showed particularly well in the sprint, hurdle and pole vault, taking first place in the latter with a jump of 11ft. 3in., while in the hurdle, the first event on Saturday, his 17s. gave him fifth place. Others to qualify for the Olympic events were E. L. Bradley of University of Kansas, R. E. LeGendre, Georgetown; H. G. Goelitz of the Illinois A. A., Lieut. E. L. Vidal, the West Point star, now at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and Everett Ellis, of Syracuse University. Richards, the former record holder, was disqualified in the hurdle race and dropped out of further competition after capturing the discus event with a throw of 126 ft. 7½ in. The detailed point score and times of the champion follow:

Event, Time distance or height	Points
100-Meter Dash, 11⅖s.	809.6
Running Broad Jump, 20ft. 9in.	687.625
16-Pound Weight, 36ft. 11in.	592.3175
400-Meter Run, 52⅘s	827.04
110-Meter Hurdle, 17s.	810.
Throwing Discus, 117ft. 5½in.	642.42
Pole Vault, 11ft. 3in.	718.
Throwing Javelin, 153ft. 5⅞in.	608.734
1500-Meter Run, 4m. 56s.	644.8
Total points	7022.9815

The point scores of the other contestants were:

	Total
E. L. Bradley, Kansas Univ.	6965.118
R. E. LeGendre, Georgetown Univ	6587.7885
H. G. Goelitz, Illinois A. C.	6461.531
Lieut. E. L. Vidal, U. S. Army	6430.967
Everett Ellis, Syracuse Univ.	6217.9985
Leon Perrine, Univ. of Idaho	6122.700
W. Yount, Los Angeles A. A.	6064.812
H. A. Jewett, Cornell Univ.	6028.9525
W. F. Bartels, Univ. of Penn.	5893.458
T. A. Farrell, New York A. C.	5774.2485
C. E. Huntley, U. S. Navy	5330.301
R. N. Irving, Univ. of Idaho	5299.8055
A. S. Roberts, Boston A. A.	5047.535
A. W. Richards, Ogden A. A.	4225.326
Capt. T. E. Price, U. S. Army	3922.1695
Daniel Shea	3090.6785

Two other championship events were held Saturday afternoon. P. J. Flynn of the Paulist Athletic Club was the winner of the 3000-meter steeplechase in 9m. 58 1-5s., with M. A. Devanney of the Millrose Athletic Club second.

Joseph Pearman of the New York Athletic Club won the 10,000-meter walk in 49m. 8s. William Plant, the United States champion walker, was forced to drop out with only three laps left to go.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	44	32	.579
Cincinnati	41	31	.569
Chicago	39	38	.506
St. Louis	39	39	.500
Pittsburgh	35	36	.493
Boston	31	35	.470
New York	35	40	.467
Philadelphia	30	43	.411

RESULTS SATURDAY

Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 2.
Boston 1, Cincinnati 0 (first game).
Cincinnati 5, Boston 2 (second game).
New York 8, Chicago 5.
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 7 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 3.
New York 3, Chicago 2.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

DAUBERT'S HOMER WINS IN NINTH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3—	6	13	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—	3	9	3

Batteries—Sallee, Eller and Wingo; Rudolph, McQuillan and Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

GIANTS WIN AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—	3	8	2
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	8	2

Batteries—Benton and Snyder; Vaughan and Killifer. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

BROOKLYN WINS FROM ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—	2	11	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	6	1

Batteries—Marquard and Elliot; Doak and Clemons, Dilhoefer. Umpires—McCormick and Harrison.

NAVY OARSMEN LEAVE JULY 20

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Lieutenant Commander J. R. Morrison, Coach Richard Glendon, Manager Trapnell, and 23 oarsmen representing the United States Naval Academy, will leave here July 20 to take part in the Olympic elimination regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Massachusetts. The races, which will be held Friday and Saturday of next week, comprise the annual regatta of the Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States.

TIME ALLOWANCE STILL UNKNOWN

Shamrock's Present Advantage, However, Is Estimated as Between Six and Seven Minutes

NEW YORK, New York—With the time allowance which Shamrock IV must allow Resolute still unknown officially, though estimated at about 6m. 30s., challenger and defender will be off Sandy Hook by tomorrow ready for final tryouts in preparation for the first of the thirteenth series of races for America's Cup on Thursday.

Resolute's measurements were completed at Morse's dry dock Saturday and she was towed down to the Hook, while her green rival was held back for completion of the tedious process of sectional measuring which is required by the Herreshoff rule for determining displacement. Official announcement of the time allowance is expected today. Scores of persons in the United States have written to Sir Thomas Lipton expressing the hope that his challenger may overcome that allowance in three races, thereby crowning his long quest for the cup with success. His challenges began following the Dunraven episodes in the cup's history. "Tom" Lipton—grocer's boy—who had first landed in the United States as a steerage passenger, had become Sir Thomas Lipton, bart., and as lack of perseverance was never a characteristic of the boy or the man, the Lipton series of attempts to lift the cup, which began in 1899, are still under way.

Sir Thomas, however, back in 1899, was not a yachtsman. But it should not be surprising that a man who was not a yachtsman should challenge for the cup. Evolution of yacht designing had rather eliminated the largest class of cup race size. In the old days challenger or defender might be a boat judged the best in her class. But by the 'nineties conditions had changed so that cup race construction required something of a fortune. Only men of fortune could indulge in the sport that is the America's Cup contest. So it was natural that men who lacked yachting experience, but who did not lack money or the desire to gain the prestige of challenging, should become the leaders in the fight for the cup.

Sir Thomas, whose parents were Irish, chose Shamrock as the name of his first challenger, and so insistent is he that the cup shall be borne away on a Shamrock that a fourth Shamrock is racing for it this week. And from 1899 until today, Sir Thomas has been a never-failing fountain of hope, the finest of sportsmen and a continual exponent of Anglo-American friendship.

All cup contestants of later years have been keel cutters of great draught and overall length, cutter-rig, semi-fin type, extreme hollow section and all a structural unit. They have been designed to the limit of 90ft. on the water line. They have measured from 128 to 143ft. over all; in Shamrock I and Reliance, respectively, breadth has varied between 24 and 25ft., the draught has ranged from 19 to almost 21ft., and sail area has increased steadily, Reliance carrying the amazing amount of 16,160 sq. ft. N. G. Herreshoff has been the designer of all the defenders which have raced the Shamrocks.

Sir Thomas challenges through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club at Belfast, Ireland, and his first notification of a challenge came in August, 1898. He, therefore, has been cup-hunting now for nearly 22 years. Conditions of the first series were the same as those of the Dunraven events. William Fife, who recently arrived in New York to see Shamrock IV race Resolute, designed the first Shamrock. J. P. Morgan and C. O. Iselin took up the huge task of providing a defender. Mr. Herreshoff's boat was Columbia, against which the old Defender was raced in trials. Columbia proved her superiority from the start.

Columbia went into the cup series with Capt. Charles Barr at the helm, while Shamrock was in charge of Capt. Archibald Hogarth. Shamrock had come over in tow of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, and, though she had not found a yacht her size as a trial horse at home, Mr. Fife put her through a month's trials off Sandy Hook.

Held in October, the three races were won by Columbia. Mr. Fife was unable to be present, and this was a handicap to the challenger. Shamrock was fast in light airs, but suffered from "too many cooks," because two expert skippers besides Captain Hogarth were aboard. The first race was 15 miles to windward and return. Columbia covered the 30-mile triangle of the second race in 3h. 38m., Shamrock unfortunately losing her topmast and being forced to withdraw. Columbia clinched the series by doing the windward-leeward 30 miles of the third race in 3h. 38m. 9s. to Shamrock's 3h. 44m. 43s.

But it was with Shamrock II that Sir Thomas had his best chance to win the cup. She was designed by George Watson, without any restriction on expense. The Watson design was more like a Herreshoff boat than her predecessors had been, and it was developed from experiments with models in a tank. To meet her, Constitution, a new yacht, was built, but as the result of her trials with Defender and Columbia, the latter was again selected as the defender. T. W. Lawson of Boston entered the competition for this honor with his Independence, but he was not allowed to race in the regular trials because the New York Yacht Club refused to admit him to those trials on his own terms.

Once more Shamrock II was a bit handicapped because she had been forced to do her trial sailing alone. Captains Wringe and Sycamore handled her and some American yachtsmen admit that they outskipped Captain Barr on Columbia. Others admit her superior handling in the wind, but think she was discounted at the helm while before it. In the three races the yachts sailed 90 nautical miles in 12h. 18m. 3s., Columbia winning by only 3m. 27s. actual time and 5m. 56s. corrected time. Columbia won all three races.

The last series was in 1913, Mr. Fife again designing the Shamrock, which was defeated by Reliance, another syndicate boat which had defeated Columbia and Constitution in the trials. Shamrock was typical of Mr. Fife, but Mr. Herreshoff in Reliance was radical. She has very long overhangs and full water line, reflecting somewhat the development of the scow principle in designing. Hence her great sail area, 2000 square feet more than Shamrock's.

The first race on August 22, in a moderate wind, Shamrock lost by 7m. 3s. She clung closely to Reliance all the way of the 30-mile triangle in the second race, losing by only 1m. 19s., but in the third a heavy fog set in on the leeward run home and she lost herself in it, not finishing.

This ended Sir Thomas Lipton's challenges until just before the war. The war itself caused postponement of the series, and the races off Sandy Hook this week, when his fourth Shamrock meets Resolute, mark the resumption of the famous international yachting classic.

G. H. RUTH ON WAY TO A NEW RECORD

CHICAGO, Illinois—With a new world's record within his grasp, G. H. Ruth, the New York American League star, is driving toward the batting championship of his organization. Holding fourth place a week ago, the "home-run king" is now second in the list of batters with an average of .386—.033 points behind George Sisler, the St. Louis star, who is leading the league. Ruth passed the veteran Tris Speaker of Cleveland and Joseph Jackson of Chicago, who are tied for third place honors with .385. Sisler, in first place, is batting .419.

Although Ruth failed to improve his home run record during the earlier part of last week, he connected with 13 hits in nine games. In addition he pulled away from Speaker for scoring honors, having crossed the plate 70 times, while the Clevelander is two runs behind.

E. S. Rice of Washington continued far out in front among the base stealers, with 35 to his credit. Other leading batters are:

Weaver, Chicago, .365; Rice, Washington, .357; Milan, Washington, .346; Johnson, Cleveland, .344; E. Collins, Chicago, .340; Hendryx, Boston, .338; Felsch, Chicago, .333.

Edwin Eayrs of Boston, pitcher, outfielder and pinch-hitter, dethroned Rogers Hornsby as leader among the National League batters who have participated in 40 or more games. He is batting .403 for 47 games, in which he cracked 29 hits in 72 times at bat. Hornsby, however, is the real leader among the regulars with a mark of .378 made in 73 games. C. J. Hollocher of Chicago had tied the St. Louis star as a run getter, having crossed the plate 50 times. F. C. Williams of Philadelphia delivered his weekly home run and is leading in circuit hits with nine. M. G. Carey, the Pittsburgh outfielder, stole three more bases and is far in front in this department with 28. Other leading batters follow:

E. Smith, New York, .356; Konetchy, Brooklyn, .333; Nicholson, Pittsburgh, .326; Roush, Cincinnati, .325; Williams, Philadelphia, .321; Hollocher, Chicago, .321; Daubert, Cincinnati, .321; Groh, Cincinnati, .318; Young, New York, .316; Robertson, Chicago, .315.

By batting safely in 11 consecutive appearances at the plate, Manager Speaker of Cleveland established a new world's record for uninterrupted hitting. In the first game of Thursday's double-header with Washington, Speaker singled on his last two times at bat; five singles in the second game made his record seven straight for the day. He hit safely Friday in three times up, and brought his performance mark up to 11 with a hit for two bases at the start of Saturday's contest.

EGAN IS NORTHWEST AMATEUR CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—H. C. Egan, amateur golf champion of the United States in 1904 and 1905, won the open amateur championship at the annual tournament of the Northwest Pacific Golf Association, which was concluded Saturday. His opponent was Rudolph Wilhelm, also of Portland, Oregon. Egan won on the 36 holes play 2 and 1, which gives a fair idea of the tensity and closeness of the struggle. Both men played a high brand of golf.

Portland won the Davis Cup competition for foursomes. Mrs. Sweeney of Victoria, British Columbia, won the women's championship by defeating Miss Phepoe of Vancouver by 4 and 2. The open championship was won earlier in the week by David Black, local professional, against a big field of professionals and amateurs. Chandler was sixth in that competition. British Columbia, therefore, won half of the four big competitions, which is regarded as a good showing and will boost the game greatly here. There were 600 entries altogether and visiting golfers agree that this, the first held in Canadian territory, was the most successful tournament in the history of the association.

HAWAIIANS ARE STARS OF MEET

Kahanamoku and His Fellows Capture First Honors in the United States Swimming Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Hawaiian swimming stars, led by Duke Kahanamoku, carried off first honors in Saturday's events of the United States Olympic swimming trials with one first, two seconds and one third place. Kahanamoku won the 100-yard free-style championship swim of the Amateur Athletic Union in 55s., defeating his team-mate, Pua Kealoha, who in a previous heat sprinted the distance in 54 3-5s. Norman Ross of the Illinois Athletic Club finshed third in this event.

E. T. Bolden of the Illinois Athletic Club won the feature race, the one-mile free-style National Amateur Athletic Union Championship swim, defeating a fast field of 11 starters. Ludy Langer of Hawaii, world's record-holder in the 440-yard, led Bolden for that distance, but at the half Bolden forged into the lead by a yard, 12m. 22s. being his time at that distance. Bolden went under the rope at 25m. 26s. Langer finished 4-5s. behind him, and F. K. Kahele of Great Lakes was third, 2s. later. Kahele recently won the mile championship of the Central Amateur Athletic Union.

M. J. McDermott, who for nine years in a row was national breast stroke champion, won the 200-meter breast stroke, defeating Jack Howell of the Oakland (California) Athletic Club, who finished second, and G. H. Taylor of the Chicago Athletic Association, who has kept the national breast stroke title away from McDermott for the last two years, and who won third place.

Swimming true to form, Ross won Sunday's 440-yard free style National Amateur Athletic Union championship swim, two Hawaiians, W. W. Harris 2nd and Pua Kealoha, finishing second and third respectively. Another Hawaiian, F. K. Kahele, swimming under the colors of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, finished fourth.

Jack Howells of the Oakland Athletic Club, Oakland, California, finished first in the 400-meter breast stroke, but was disqualified for using a slightly overarm stroke. The race was awarded to G. H. Taylor of the Chicago Athletic Association, for two years breast-stroke champion of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Duke Kahanamoku, world's champion sprint swimmer, who did not enter Sunday's competition, gave an exhibition 100-meter swim. His time of 56 1-5s. was announced as 3s. better than the world's record. Perry McGillivray of the Illinois Athletic Club, world's record holder in the 220-yard free style swim, gave an exhibition in his titular event, his time of 2m. 26 2-5s. being 1s. slower than his record. McGilivray did not enter the tryouts, as he could not leave his business to go to Antwerp if placed. The summary:

100-Yard Free Style Swim (National Amateur Athletic Union Championship)—Won by Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaii; Pua Kealoha, Hawaii, second; Norman Ross, Illinois Athletic Club, third; J. K. Gillman, Great Lakes, fourth. Time—55s.

One-Mile Free Style Swim (National Amateur Athletic Union Championship)—Won by E. T. Bolden, Illinois Athletic Club; Ludy Langer, Hawaii, second; F. K. Kahele, Great Lakes, third; Leo Giebel, New York Athletic Club, fourth. Time—25m. 26s.

200-Meter Breast Stroke—Won by M. J. McDermott, Great Lakes; Jack Howell, Oakland Athletic Club, second; G. H. Taylor, Chicago Athletic Association, third; Peter Lisberg, Detroit Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time—3m. 14s.

Springboard Diving (1 and 3 meters)—Won by C. Pinkston, Olympia Club, San Francisco; 126.2 points, placement 5. L. E. Kuehn, Multnomah Athletic Club, second; 117.64 points, placement 13. P. E. Young, Cleveland Y. M. C. A., third; 113.64 points, placement 18½. L. J. Balback, New York Athletic Club, fourth; 115 points, placement 19.

440-Yard Free Style (N. A. A. U. championship)—Won by Norman Ross, Illinois A. C.; W. W. Harris 2d, Hawaii, second; Pua Kealoha, Hawaii, third; F. K. Kahele, Great Lakes, fourth. Time—5m. 40⅗s.

100-Meter Back Stroke—Won by Ray Kegeris, Los Angeles A. A.; Warren Kealoha, Hawaii, second; H. H. Kruger, Hawaii, third. Time—1m. 22⅗s.

400-Meter Breast Stroke—Won by G. H. Taylor, Chicago A. A.; Stephen Ruddy, New York A. A., second; C. S. Quimby, U. S. Navy, third. Time—7m. ⅖s.

Plain Diving, Five Meters and Ten Meters—Won by H. Prieste, Los Angeles A. C., 35 points, placement 6.5; C. A. Swendsen, Los Angeles A. C., second, 34.2 points, placement 9; R. H. Beauchamp, Navy, third, 30.2 points, placement 21.

Fancy Diving, Five Meters and Ten Meters—Won by H. Prieste, Los Angeles A. C., 96.18 points, placement 5; C. A. Swendsen, Los Angeles A. C., second, 85.96 points, placement 12; L. J. Balbach, New York A. C., third, 83.4 points, placement 13.5.

ESSEX HOLDS KENT TO DRAWN CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEYTON, England—There was a large crowd to witness the county championship cricket match, Essex versus Kent, at Leyton, on June 9, a game which was notable for the fact that the result, a draw, enabled Yorkshire to take the lead in the standing. Kent began very well, Hardinge and G. C. Collins scoring 66 by sound, all-round play. Toone, a member of the Essex ground staff—who was playing in place of G. M. Louden—was then put on to bowl. His first ball dismissed G. C. Collins, who was caught by A. C. Russell, his second was sent by J. Seymour into the same pair of hands, and his third caused F. E. Woolley to play on. Toone, thus, with his first three balls took three wickets. After this, a useful stand was made by Hardinge and G. L. de Hough, and, at the luncheon interval, the score was 117 for four, Hardinge being not out 72. On resuming, this player hit out very vigorously, and, lashing J. W. H. T. Douglas for 22 in seven balls, reached his century in 2h. 15m.

A. P. Freeman and C. McGahey opened the batting for Essex, but A. P. Freeman had made only eight, when his wicket fell to W. S. Cornwallis. A. C. Russell was next man in, but he had scarcely reached the wicket when stumps were drawn. Rain deferred the commencement of play on the second day, but, in the short space of 50 minutes, G. McGahey and A. C. Russell added 56 to the Essex total. After lunch, the pair continued, and C. McGahey made a useful 41, before he was caught by F. E. Woolley off G. C. Collins. Shortly after, A. C. Russell was caught low by J. Seymour. P. Perrin, F. H. Gillingham, and J. W. H. T. Douglas were soon dismissed, but H. M. Morris and C. D. McIver made a slight stand for the seventh wicket, the former scoring 22 before he was caught by R. T. Bryan. A total of 150 had appeared on the telegraph when J. G. Dixon came in. After a short but dashing innings, he and Reeves succumbed, and when Toone the last man, took his place at the wicket, five runs were required to save the follow on. These were soon secured, and a good stand for the last wicket carried the Essex score to 215, the home team then being 111 behind, with one wicket to fall. On the third day, after a long delay occasioned by the rain, Toone and C. D. McIver resumed partnership. Six runs only had been added, when Toone was caught by Hubble off G. C. Collins, Essex then being all out for 221.

Tarding and D. C. Collins opened the second innings for Kent, and quickly knocked up 49 and 24 respectively. After L. H. W. Troughton had been dismissed without scoring, Kent declared the innings closed, the total being 176 for six wickets. Essex, confronted with the task of obtaining 282 runs in 140 minutes, then batted, A. P. Freeman and A. C. Russell scoring well, until the latter was caught by J. Seymour off F. E. Woolley. F. H. Gillingham went in first wicket down but had only scored 53 when the match was declared drawn. This was the first game Kent had failed to win this season.

JONES WINS AND BREAKS RECORD

Captures Southern Amateur Golf Championship Title by Defeating E. Watkins at Chattanooga

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee—Making a 69 in the first 18 holes and breaking his own course record of the previous day by a single stroke, R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, wound up a triumphant week here Saturday by defeating Ewing Watkins of Chattanooga in the finals for the Southern Golf Championship. Jones was not hard pressed during the week, not going beyond the thirtieth hole on the limit on the 26-hole affairs.

By way of making the tournament almost an all-Atlanta affair, Thomas Prescott of that city defeated Michael Thomas of Nashville 2 and 1 for the second flight cup. The tangle for the team cup race, for which Chattanooga and Atlanta teams tied in the qualifying round, was settled by giving two cups, one to each team.

Jones' fine accuracy with his drives created amazement in the final round. He was getting more than 250 yards down the fairway on every tee shot where it was necessary and he was in the rough on only two holes although the local fairways are the narrowest in the south. In the vast majority of instances, he was right on a dead line from tee to cup. One of the two drives in which he was slightly in the rough was at the eighteenth, a short one, and he got in position near the edge of the green for an easy 3. Par for the course is 71 and Jones' record was 2 below it. He made a "birdie" 3 on the second with a long putt after getting on in 2. He lost 1 on par at the tenth, when he was short with his iron, one of two bad shots all day. He gained it back at the eleventh by laying his second close to the 276-yard-cup and gained another at the twelfth with a 3 for the 365-yard hole, a thrilling mashie niblick being followed by a single putt. He lay dead for a 2 at the 125-yard thirteenth, making him 3 under par, but he lost one of them at which he played badly for a 5.

In the semi-final round, playing against his club mate, Charles Riley, Jones broke the course record for the second time since he came here to attend the tournament. He made the course in 70, a stroke under par. He finally won the match early in the afternoon, 13 up and 12 to go.

Perry Adair, Jones' five-year running mate, playing off the tie for the qualifying medal with A. P. Boyd of Chattanooga, shot a 72 for the course, and had it not been for a shot out of bounds and one 6 brought by trouble in a bunker, he would have beaten Jones' record for the morning. He won the medal, as Boyd shot an 80.

In the remaining semi-final match of the day, Ewing Watkins of Chattanooga and Richard Hickey of Atlanta had the hardest battle of the tournament. In the morning round they battled almost on even terms throughout with little to choose between. Watkins got yards further from the tee, but Hickey made it up with his irons. Watkins won the last hole to finish the first round, 2 up. Hickey was square once during the afternoon when he won 10 and 11 in succession, but Watkins immediately regained the lead and the match ended at the thirtieth green.

UNITED STATES TAKES DOUBLES

Eliminates France From Davis International Lawn Tennis Cup Competition in Straight Match

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EASTBOURNE, England—The United States will meet the British Isles at Wimbledon in the semi-final round of the Davis tennis cup, for W. M. Johnston and W. T. Tilden 2d, administered the final blow to the international French hopes at Devonshire Park, today, by defeating A. H. Gobert and W. H. Laurentz in the doubles, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2. Though the result was a repetition of the victory in the world's championship play it was hardly up to the same standard and fierce, prolonged rallies were noticeably few. Laurentz was very much off his game, Johnston was patchy and Gobert's service was not conspicuous except in the first set.

The match was played under more favorable conditions than yesterday, though the court was still fast and made Gobert's services very effective. The United States won the opening game off Johnston's service. France won the second, Johnston running after Gobert's services without effect. Thereafter the games went with service except in the case of Laurentz, who dropped both his.

In the second set each player in turn lost his service to begin with and altogether six were dropped. Johnston was driving so hard that although the French often got back returns they landed outside. Both French players fell away and wasted their efforts through lack of an understanding.

When the second set went to the United States the necessary incentive to a brilliant finish was lacking and neither side indulged in any exciting net work. The Americans found a profitable aiming point in the final set and scored often by well-placed line shots to Gobert's backhand, Johnston also finding a gap between his two opponents on numerous occasions. The Frenchmen could claim the third and fifth games only, and the issue of the tie was finally settled when Johnston concluded the final game with a typical cross shot, making unnecessary the two other singles games scheduled.

ETON BEATS HARROW IN CRICKET MATCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Eton defeated Harrow in their two days' cricket match at Lords by 9 wickets mainly through a brilliant third innings of 75 by the Eton captain, W. W. Hill-Wood. The Eton bowlers were unplayable Friday and Harrow was dismissed for 85 runs, to which Eton replied with 141.

At the second attempt Harrow had a hard fight to get a respectable lead, and after C. T. Bennett's innings of 64 only a last-wicket stand by T. C. Collins and F. D. Griffiths-Lloyd enabled them to reach a total of 174. Eton left to get 119 runs, played havoc with the bowling and lost only one wicket before reaching the required figure, Aird contributing 44 in addition to his captain's fine effort.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Despite enforced delays in the English county cricket matches throughout the country since Wednesday definite decisions have been reached in several county championship games. Leicester defeated Derbyshire by 6 wickets; Yorkshire defeated Northamptonshire by 228 runs; Lancashire defeated Kent, which is second in the standing, by an innings and 71 runs. A drawn game was played by Hampshire and Surrey. When play was terminated, Surrey had declared at 265 for 5 wickets and Hampshire had scored 23 runs. The Worcester-Sussex match was abandoned with Worcester having 187 runs for 9 wickets. Gloucester drew with Essex, Gloucester declaring at 175 runs for 9 wickets and Essex scoring 145 for 2 wickets.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	51	26	.662
New York	52	27	.658
Chicago	46	29	.613
Washington	37	35	.514
Boston	35	37	.486
St. Louis	36	39	.480
Detroit	23	50	.315
Philadelphia	21	58	.266

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cleveland 7, Washington 2 (first game).
Washington 2, Cleveland 1 (second game).
New York 7, Detroit 6 (10 innings).
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 9, Boston 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cleveland 2, Washington 0.
New York 6, Detroit 5.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

CLEVELAND WINS BY SHUTOUT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	2	11	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	2

Batteries—Morton and O'Neill; Johnson, Erickson and Picinich, Gharrity. Umpires—Moriarity and Chill.

RUTH'S HOMER AIDS VICTORY

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	x—	6	6	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—	5	12	2

Batteries—Mays and Ruel; Ehmke and Ainsmith. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
SEATS AT SHUMAN'S Phone Beach 1680

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON REPORTS BETTER FEELING

Improved Sentiment in Financial District — Government's Announcement of Abandonment of War Tax Levy a Relief

LONDON, England—Sentiment in the financial district in a general way has been steadily improving. This gradual change for the better dates from the time when the government announced its definite abandonment of the war tax levy. Since then the banks have been adopting a less rigorously reserved attitude, and although the policy of the big amalgamated institutions is still a decidedly anti-speculative one, there is not the same all round refusal to even consider further security advances, as was in evidence while the war tax levy threatened and the banks were bound to regard the intrinsic value of all domestic securities as liable to drastic reduction by an act of expropriation of assets.

The profound relief felt at the disappearance of the war tax levy as a disturbing factor would probably have made itself felt sooner, but Paris has been passing through an unsettled phase and has been unloading its specialties on London somewhat liberally, kaffirs, oils and diamonds being the classes of shares, which have been chiefly affected. Advices from the French capital, however, have now also taken a turn for the better, and although the political outlook is not at all clear, especially as regards Ireland and the Near East, Throgmorton Street is disposed to look for cheerful points rather than gloomy ones.

Easier Money Expected

There is a belief that with the second half year, London may witness a material easing of the monetary situation. The speculative market position, which during the first months of the year grew to undesirable proportions, has now been reduced. The banks are likely to persist in a policy, inspired from government quarters, of making credits as far as possible available for purposes of production with the object of cheapening output, while withholding them from operators whose main business is to make a profit by holding back commodities from the markets and consumers. This policy of course will have its repercussion upon the security markets, but its influence will be a useful one, and although the non-availability of big credits for security market purposes during the last month or two has caused a good deal of grumbling in interested quarters, proposals that the stock exchange should set to work and create its own contango fund with a view to restarting a pre-war speculative business with fortnightly settlements has met practically no indorsement in responsible circles.

As it seems clear that speculation has materially contracted and will no longer be tolerated on an important scale in any direction the question arises whether the present high level of the bank rate is necessary. The advance took place at mid-April mainly as a deterrent to speculation and to the flood of new capital issues, which was one of the forms which the speculative movement had adopted. The speculative bubble was duly pricked and the congestion caused by the new issues is passing away.

Bank Rate Reduction

Therefore as lower monetary rates will tend to cheapen production, for which credits are being chiefly utilized, on the face of it cheaper money conditions would appear desirable, while not very difficult to achieve. The outstanding question, however, is whether a reduction in the bank rate without a corresponding decline in Treasury bill rates would have much real effect. As a policy, however, even in this direction, there is a good deal to be said for a lower bank rate. For if the general market level of rates could be disassociated from the Treasury bill rate and the Treasury bond yield, so that the return on these compared favorably with the average obtainable through Lombard Street, the tendency would be to encourage a bigger flow of money into government channels, on the one hand, while on the other it would assist in the creation of an atmosphere suitable to negotiations for the funding of the whole or a substantial part of the floating debt.

While home trade reports are beginning to be patchy, foreign trade remains very flourishing. The government is encouraging in every way the reestablishment of trade connection with central Europe.

GENERAL MOTORS

NEW YORK, New York—General Motors Corporation consolidated income account for the three months ended March 31, 1920, follows: Net profit after all expenses, ordinary taxes, maintenance, depreciation, etc., $28,081,166; federal taxes, expenses, etc., $8,328,650; balance, $19,754,516; General Motors' proportion thereof, $19,603,405; debenture dividends, $860,984; preferred dividends, $242,288; balance, $18,500,133; common cash dividends, $4,598,592; surplus, $13,901,541.

MEXICAN COTTON

TORREON, Mexico—Harvesting cotton of the Laguna district will be in full blast in a few days. Production will exceed 325,000 bales, compared with 125,000 last year. Practically all this year's crop has been purchased in advance by Japanese buyers. The Laguna crop will bring more than $70,000,000 to planters.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42⅝
Am Car & Fdry	140	140⅝	140	140⅝
Am Inter Corp	89⅞	89½	88¼	88½
Am Loco	102½	102½	102	102
Am Smelters	62	62	61¾	62
Am Sugar	129½	129½	129½	129½
Am Tel & Tel	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝
Am Woolen	95½	95½	90¼	91½
Anaconda	58⅛	58⅛	57¼	57¼
Atchison	80¾	81¼	80¾	81¼
At Gulf & W I	164	164	164	164
Bald Loco	124	124½	123¾	123⅞
B & O	33	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛
Beth Steel B	92¼	92¼	91⅝	91⅝
Can Pac	118⅝	122¾	118½	122¾
Cent Leather	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
Chandler	103¼	103¼	102½	102½
Chi, M & St. P	35	35	34¾	35
Chic R I & Pac	37½	38	37⅝	38
Chino	30½	30½	30½	30½
Corn Products	96⅛	96⅝	96	96⅝
Crucible Steel	156	157¾	156	157
Cuba Cane Su pfd	79½	79½	79½	79½
Endicott John	88	89½	87⅝	89½
Gen Electric	144	144	144	144
Gen Motors	27	27⅛	26¾	27
Goodrich	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
Inspiration	52	52	52	52
Int Paper	85⅞	87¼	84¾	86⅞
Kennecott	27	27	26¼	26¼
Marine	33½	33½	33	33
Marine pfd	94⅛	94¼	94	94
Mex Pet	196¼	197	197⅞	195⅛
Midvale	42⅝	42⅞	42¼	42⅞
Mo Pacific	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26
N Y Central	70	70½	69⅝	70
N Y, N H & H	30¾	31¼	30¾	31⅜
No Pacific	72⅝	73	72⅝	73
Pan Am Pet	107¾	107¾	106	106
Pan Am P B	100½	100½	99½	99½
Penn	39⅞	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
Pierce-Arrow	54⅛	54½	53¾	54¼
Punta Alegre	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
Reading	92	92	90¾	91⅛
Rep Iron & Stl	96½	97	96	96½
Roy Dutch N Y	113⅞	113⅞	112½	113
Sinclair	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31¾
So Pac	94¼	95⅝	94⅛	95⅜
So Rwy				29⅜
Studebaker	76	76¼	75¾	76½
Texas Co	47⅞	48	47⅝	47⅞
Texas & Pacific	42	42¾	42	42½
Trans Oil	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾
Un Pac	115	116	114½	116
Un Retail St	81	81	80¼	80¾
U S Ind Alco	95	95¼	94	94⅝
U S Realty	59½	59½	59⅛	59⅛
U S Rubber	102	102⅝	101¼	101⅞
U S Steel	94⅞	94⅞	94	94¼
Utah Copper	69½	69½	68⅛	68⅛
Westinghouse	50	50	49⅝	49¾
Willys-Over	19½	19¾	19¼	19¾
Worthington	74	74	73½	73½

Total sales 337,300 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	91.20	91.28	91.12	91.14
Lib 1st 4s	86.10	86.10	86.10	86.10
Lib 2d 4s	85.72	85.72	85.50	85.66
Lib 1st 4¼s	86.30	86.30	86.10	86.10
Lib 2d 4¼s	85.74	85.76	85.62	85.62
Lib 3d 4¼s	89.78	89.78	89.60	89.70
Lib 4th 4¼s	85.98	86.00	85.86	85.90
Victory 4¾s	95.98	96.00	95.96	96.00
Victory 3¾s	95.94	95.98	95.90	95.98

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅞
City of Paris 6s	94	94	94	94
Un King 5½s 1921	96	96¼	96	96¼
Un King 5½s 1922	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
Un King 5½s 1929	88¾	88¾	88½	88½
Un King 5½s 1937	86	86	86	86

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	94	¼	..
A A Ch com	*86⅞	..	..
Am Bosch	*118	..	1
Am Wool com	*91¼	..	4½
Am Zinc	14¼b	..	..
Arizona Com	11¼	..	..
Booth Fish	8½b	..	..
Boston Elev	63	½	..
Boston & Me	34	..	..
Butte & Sup	*23	..	¼
Cal & Arizona	59½	..	..
Cal & Hecla	315	..	..
Copper Range	39⅞	..	⅜
Davis-Daly	9⅛	..	..
East Butte	12½	..	½
Eastern Mass	20	..	..
Elder	30⅝	..	..
Fairbanks	55b	..	..
Granby	*38	..	..
Gray & Davis	24	..	⅛
Greene-Can	*31½	..	..
I Creek com	59	..	..
Isle Royale	30	..	⅛
Lake Copper	3½b	..	..
Mass Elec pfd	7¼	..	..
Mass Gas	82	⅛	..
May-Old Colony	5½	..	¼
Miami	22b	..	..
Mohawk	60½	..	1½
Mullins Body	37½	..	..
N Y, N H & H	31¼	..	⅛
North Butte	17½	..	⅛
Old Dominion	26	..	..
Osceola	40b	..	..
Parish & Bing	34½	..	..
Pond Creek	17½	..	..
Punta Alegre	*102⅜	..	⅝
Root & Van Der	38	..	¼
Stewart	42½b	..	..
Swift & Co	108¾	½	..
United Fruit	205	..	..
United Shoe	42½	..	..
U S Smelting	60	½	..

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9¾	10
Auto Fuel	59	61
Boone	3½	3¾
Bost Mont	60	63
Carib Synd	19	20
Caledonia	22	24
Cosden & Co	7½	7¾
General Asphalt	76	76½
Glenrock	2⅜	2½
Hecla Mining	3⅞	4⅛
Howe Sound	3⅝	3⅞
Inter. Petrol	34½	35½
Ind. Pkg.	8½	9
Merritt	16	16½
Midwest Refing	148	151
No. Am. P & P	7⅜	7½
Peerless	35	38
Ryann Cons	28	31
Salt Creek	33½	34½
Sapulpa Ref	5⅞	6
Simms Petrol	15½	16
Skelly	10¾	11
Submarine Boat	12	13
Tropical Oil	17¼	17½
United States Stm	2¼	2⅝
White Oil	19	19½

CHICAGO BOARD

(Saturday's Market)

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
July	1.57	1.61½	1.56½	1.61½
Sept.	1.56¼	1.59⅞	1.56⅛	1.59⅝
Dec.	1.39½	1.44⅝	1.39½	1.44⅝
Oats—				
July	.95½	.98	.95½	.97¾
Sept.	.78⅝	.81	.78⅝	.81⅝
Dec.	.75⅝	.79	.75½	.78⅞
Pork—				
July	....	28.35	28.30	28.30
Sept.	30.25	30.47	30.25	30.30
Lard—				
July	....	19.10	19.00	19.10
Sept.	....	19.85	19.82	19.85
Oct.	....	20.22	20.10	20.20

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canadian bank deposits increased $20,000,000 in June and $120,000,000 in the last 12 months.

Japan's imports exceeded her exports by 4407,000,000 yen ($203,000,000) for the first six months of 1920.

The Japanese rice crop last year of 310,889,440 bushels was a record and compares with the five-year average of 301,056,000 bushels.

Armour & Co. $60,000,000 10-year 7 per cent convertible notes offered by a banking syndicate were all sold and the books closed, the entire issue being largely over-subscribed.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank for the half year ended June 30 earned approximately $24,607,000, which, on the institution's average capitalization of about $23,800,000, is equal to 104 per cent, or at the rate of 208 per cent for the year.

The Atlantic Transport Company, International Mercantile Marine subsidiary, purchased at par 40,000 shares of Frederick Leyland £10 preference stock from a group headed by Sir John Ellerman, and offers the same terms to holders of the remaining 110,000 shares.

Exchange value of foreign money to be followed in estimating the value of merchandise imported by the United States during the quarter beginning July 1 has been fixed as follows: British pound, $3.995; French franc, 8.2 cents; Italian lire, 6.2 cents; German mark, 2.75 cents.

British new capital issues for the first six months of 1920 were £241,382,000, compared with £242,139,000 for all of 1913, the former record year. The greater part of the new capital is for private enterprises within the United Kingdom, while in 1913 less than one-fifth was for home account.

The Interstate Commerce Commission denied the application of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient and Kansas City, Mexico & Orient of Texas for a $3,500,000 loan from the revolving fund created by the Transportation Act to discharge outstanding receivers' certificates in the amount of $1,420,000 and to meet fixed charges until the proposed increased rates become effective. The commission says the loan cannot be recommended to meet maturing obligations, that receivers' sale would reduce over-capitalization, and need for extension of line has not been proved.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1920	Increase
NEW YORK CENTRAL		
May—		
Oper revenue	$27,006,532	$3,060,929
Oper deficit	3,479,801	*5,910,795
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	129,150,092	13,677,310
Oper income	2,403,488	*6,381,243
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN		
Oper revenue	$1,655,241	$58,468
Oper income	538,006	244,852
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	9,088,600	1,061,967
Oper deficit	297,186	*428,359
CENTRAL VERMONT		
Oper revenue	$638,460	$161,628
Oper deficit	57,416	90,992
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	2,566,715	444,579
Oper deficit	640,899	*183,687
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS		
Oper revenue	$1,850,564	*$126,764
Oper income	431,395	*69,435
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	$5,740,376	*209,666
Oper income	1,251,453	*49,231

*Decrease.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	39.14	39.50	39.14	39.40
Oct.	33.00	33.27	32.95	33.13
Dec.	31.70	31.80	31.40	31.65
Jan.	31.20	31.20	30.87	30.92
March	30.25	30.32	30.17	30.26
May	29.65	29.77	29.55	29.60

Spots 40.50.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co's private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	36.50	36.50	36.40	36.50
Oct.	32.55	32.91	32.55	32.65
Dec.	31.25	31.49	31.25	31.28

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	23	24
Buckeye Pipe	84	86
Illinois Pipe Line	155	160
Indiana Pipe	84	88
Ohio Oil	275	285
Prairie O & G	570	580
Prairie Pipe	200	205
S O of Cal	315	320
S O of Ind	660	680
S O of Kan	525	550
S O of Ky	370	390
S O of N Y	392	395
Union Tank	107	111

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

New York, New York—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house banks shows actual condition as follows: Surplus $10,017,800 compared with $53,425,650 in the preceding week; aggregate reserve $558,006,000 compared with 609,856,000; loans, discounts etc., $5,125,516,000 compared with $5,164,068,000; cash in vaults member banks $101,566,000 compared with $88,664,000; reserves of member banks in reserve bank $540,668,000 compared with $592,389,000; reserve in vaults state banks-trust companies $8,591,000 compared with $8,617,000; reserve in depositories state banks-trust companies $8,747,000 compared with 8,850,000; demand deposits $4,138,349,000 compared with $4,202,630,000; time deposits $252,638,000 compared with $263,076,000; circulation $34,821,000 compared with $34,945,000; United States deposits $19,888,000 compared with $46, 151,000.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The market has broken out of the rut in which it has been for six weeks on the upward side; its technical position has, no doubt, been much improved by the spring recession and six weeks of dullness. We cannot but feel that advantage is being taken of this. It is not at all unlikely to go somewhat further, but we still believe that we are in a readjustment period, where all the influences are against an extended movement.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: We are great believers in higher security prices. We expect a greatly improved money situation, but we think the greatest market factor of all is that all radicalism is eliminated from the platforms of both parties. There are many favorable factors, however, not the least of which is the excellent crop prospects.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: Now that the stock market appears to have definitely gotten out of the rut or narrow trading area in which it did nothing but practically move sideways from May 19 until the first of July, it is the general belief that it will move forward to the extent of 10 or 15 points with trading comparatively active. As is always the case at the beginning of a forward movement, confidence in the bull position is none too strong.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: All the signs by which one adjudges a movement of prices point to a furtherance of the bullish upswing so well inaugurated during the week just past. Easier money conditions; good reports from agricultural sections; the maintenance of a fairly good volume in most business lines and the elimination of fear as to the election of a radical or one-man element next November are the influences which, we believe, will carry prices forward materially.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: High money rates have persistently driven down the quotations of safe but low-interest bearing bonds. When capital again comes into good supply, as it must eventually, and money rates once more become normal, such bonds will advance in price automatically—meantime affording attractive income.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Further improvement in tone has been recorded in recent stock market sessions, for obvious reasons, so that average prices have recovered to a point about half way between the high quotations made early in April, and the subsequent depression which culminated in May. From a particularly hazy and bewildering financial outlook the fog has lifted rapidly and disclosed a number of landmarks which seem to indicate that despite the obscurity, trade developments have been making progress in the right direction of late.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The United States has the greatest opportunity for leadership in the world of business that has been presented in all its history. The stock market has been well liquidated and has been marking time, but the general situation seems clearly enough defined to justify continued purchases of the better grades of stocks near the present conservative levels.

DIVIDENDS

Leow's Inc. declared a regular quarterly 50-cent dividend, payable August 1 to stock of record July 17.

The directors of George P. Ide, Inc., have declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable August 2 to holders of record July 20.

The American Shipbuilding Company declared a regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable August 2 to stock of record July 15.

The Guantanamo Sugar Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and 50 cents extra, payable September 30, to stock of record September 1.

The Electric Storage Battery Company declared quarterly dividends of $3 a share on both common and preferred, payable October 1 to stock of record September 13. This places the issues on a $12 annual basis, compared with previous disbursements of $2.50 quarterly.

The directors of the W. H. McElwain Company will declare the following dividends today, payable August 2 to holders on record July 15: Regular dividend of $1.75 a share upon the first preferred stock; regular dividend of $1.75 a share upon the second preferred stock, and regular dividend of $1.50 a share upon the common stock.

The Virginia Railway, Light & Power Company directors have voted to omit the July dividend on the preferred stock. In January of last year the preferred dividend was passed for the first time but in July a disbursement of 3 per cent was ordered. Last January payment on the issue was again deferred.

JUNE BOND MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Sales of all bonds on the New York Stock Exchange in June, 1920, were $312,122,000, compared with $366,216,000 in May, and $241,456,000 in June, 1919. Daily average sales were: Miscellaneous $2,458,269, Liberty issues $9,546,423, all bonds $12,004,692, and all bonds June, 1919, $9,658,240.

ADVANCES ON WOOL

BUTTE, Montana—The federal reserve bank has given permission for member banks to advance loans to flockmasters in Montana on the basis of 20 cents a pound of wool.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor July 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Aberdeen, Miss.—A. Rubel Jr. of A. & J. Rubel Co.; Essex.
Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow of Smith Herrick Co.; Essex.
Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee; United States.
Atlanta, Ga.—A. B. Christopher; United States.
Baltimore, Md.—M. Daniels and H. R. Jandorf of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—N. Schenthal of H. Pretzfelder & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Baltimore, Md.—O. S. Anderson of The Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Adler and G. H. Plowman of Frank & Adler; Brunswick.
Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B & B Shoe Co.; United States.
Buffalo, N. Y.—C. P. Meyers of G. E. Thing; 113 Lincoln Street.
Buffalo, N. Y.—P. J. Fox of G. W. Farnham Co.; Adams.
Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Goldstein of H. Goldstein & Co.; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown Evans Shoe Co.; Brunswick.
Charleston, S. C.—H. E. Paine of Paine Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—R. Orgain of Betterton & Wallace; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—B. L. Epstein of Rothchilds & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago, Ill.—Mr. McCormick of Montgomery Ward Co.; 75 Summer Street.
Chillicothe, Ohio—A. E. Culter of Culter Siep & Co.; United States.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Levy and I. Nettor of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Clarksburg, W. Va.—G. P. Leatherbery of Leatherbery Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Cleveland, Ohio—C. F. Wentzel of Adams & Ford; United States.
Cleveland, Ohio—G. W. Greber of Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Dallas, Texas—Louis Sachs of Sachs Shoe Co.; United States.
Dallas, Texas—I. Zesner of P. H. Berwald; United States.
Du Bois, Pa.—Frederick Brown, United States.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Herold of Herold Birtsch & Co.; United States.
Havana, Cuba—J. & P. Catchot; United States.
Holdredge, Neb.—George Hufford; United States.
Huntington, W. Va.—F. B. Bouldin of Norvell Chambers Co.; Touraine.
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Chrowder of Chrowder Cooper & Co.; Lenox.
Joplin, Mo.—M. J. Ettinger of Newman Mercantile Co.; Touraine.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. B. Hill and W. E. McNaughton of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.
Keokuk, Iowa—A. Larson, of Bode Larson Co.; United States.
Knoxville, Tenn.—Ray Brown of Brown Ross Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Knoxville, Tenn.—I. E. Dooley of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Otey of Craddock Terry Co.; Touraine.
Macon, Ga.—G. J. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.
Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.
Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.
Memphis, Tenn.—M. A. Weiss; Essex.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes and J. B. Goodbar of Goodbar & Co.; Touraine.
Minneapolis, Minn.—H. B. Nelson of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.
New Berne, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. M. Marks & Sons; Touraine.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.
New York City—J. Lapinsky; United States.
Omaha, Neb.—T. J. Needham and W. M. Gaines of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.
Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of Cully Storz Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. L. Haines of T. K. Ray Co.; Adams.
Plattsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.
Porto Rico—Juan Bauza; United States.
Porto Rico—W. Parga; United States.
Racine, Wis.—A. Fiebrick; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—B. C. Stern of Stern Co.; 84 Lincoln Street.
Roanoke, Va.—W. L. Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. H. Porter of L. P. Ross; 113 Lincoln Street.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.
Seattle, Wash.—J. L. Boyd of Boyd Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.
Scranton, Pa.—T. S. McHale of Williams Stores; Tour.
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; Bellevue.
St. Joseph, Mo.—H. Yonker of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. E. Reader of James Clark Leather Co.; Touraine.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Gralnick of Western Gate Shoe Co.; United States.
St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weenback of Block, Kohner Mer. Co.; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of G. F. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.
Toledo, Ohio—P. J. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Toledo, Ohio—W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Toronto, Canada—T. J. Murphy of Robert Simpson Co.; Essex.
Utica, N. Y.—Messrs. Gans, Browne, and Watson of Browne Gans Co.; Lenox.
Zanesville, O.—J. N. Palmer of Cosgrove Shoe Co.; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

ENOUGH HELP FOR HARVESTING CROP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An army of 100,000 farm hands is moving north across the wheat belt, harvesting the crop in better time than in many years, reports to the Agricultural Department show. This army was recruited and organized by Agricultural Department officials working with chambers of commerce and farmers' organizations.

"For the first time in years, farmers there are not handicaped for want of help," says Director Taylor of the Bureau of Farm Management.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver, domestic, 99½ cents, unchanged; foreign 91⅛ cents, up ⅜.

LONDON, England—Bar silver was ⅜d. higher here Saturday at 52⅜d.

BOOM IN COTTON GOODS IS ENDED

LONDON, England—The American Chamber of Commerce says the boom in cotton manufactures, which was expected to last several years, seems already over, if certain signs in Lancashire are a true criterion. India, China, and Far Eastern markets show considerable slackening in demand and are actually going without cotton goods rather than pay high prices asked. Many mills were closed for extended periods during Whitsuntide, and the question of organized short-time has already been seriously mooted.

The International Cotton Federation, which is looked on as an example of applying to industry the international idea, has resumed its congress at Zurich, and has placed in the forefront of its program the threat of shortage of cotton. The congress believes that with proper organization, the difficulty may be overcome and that there is sufficient fertile land suitable for cultivation of cotton, which will assure supplies for the whole world. Problems of finance and relations of Capital and Labor will also be dealt with, with a view to international action as opposed to national.

Another subject will be the better handling and packing of cotton. That there is ample room for improvement will be admitted by anybody who has seen bales arriving at a Lancashire mill.

PRICE CONCESSIONS DEMANDED IN TRADE

NEW YORK, New York — Dun's weekly review of trade says:

Early July, with its vacation interruptions and inventory taking, is not ordinarily a period featured by general and conspicuous activity in business, and there are special reasons this year why operations should be limited.

Constant reiteration of the importance of the price question is required in any discussion of the existing commercial situation, and the elements of financial restrictions and transportation drawbacks have lost none of their significance.

Where price readjustment has gone far to rekindle buyers' interest, as in certain kinds of hides and leather, revival of demand along conservative lines has been witnessed, and transactions that are being held in abeyance in some other quarters might be consummated if the necessary concessions were forthcoming.

NEW YORK MARKET IS REACTIONARY

Prices were decidedly reactionary during Saturday's short session of the New York stock market. After considerable irregularity in the first hour's trading pressure was brought to bear upon various groups of securities, and losses generally obtained at the close. American Woolen was among the weakest features, showing a net loss of 4⅛. Central Leather lost 1, Chandler 1, Crucible 2, Pan American 1⅝, and Utah Copper 1⅜. Southern Railway was strong, closing with a net gain of 1¾. U. S. Rubber gained 1⅛.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	$3.94½	4.8665
*Francs (French)	11.84	5.1825
*Francs (Belgium)	11.08	5.1825
*Lire	16.57	5.1825
Guilders	0.35⅝	.4020
German marks	0.0263	.2382
Canadian dollar	0.88¼	....

*To the dollar.

SEED COMPANIES TO MERGE

CHICAGO, Illinois—A merger of the Albert Dickinson Company and the Continental Seed Company has been arranged. It is to include all the interests and properties of the affiliated companies in Chicago, Minneapolis, Buffalo, and New York. The Albert Dickinson Company is the oldest seed house in the country, and the merger will combine the largest two seed houses in the world. Details of the consolidation will not be completed for some time.

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on June 30 of 10,978,817 tons, an increase of 38,351 tons for the month.

FOREIGN TRADE PROSPECTS GOOD

Canadian Banker Says the Only Way for Exporters to Obtain Business Is to Send Representatives to Study Requirements

NEW YORK, New York—S. H. Logan, supervisor of the foreign department of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, who returned from an intensive study of conditions in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, and England, says:

"I was much impressed with trade possibilities with those European countries, if exporters will make the necessary effort. The only satisfactory way to procure foreign trade is to send representatives to study the peculiar requirements of each line and establish first-class foreign connections.

"A system of warehouses, established at the leading distributive centers, so that prompt deliveries can be made, would be a most efficacious means of developing foreign trade and insuring its continuance. In many instances, prompt delivery has been the deciding factor in obtaining business.

"Shippers must get away from the method of quoting goods f. o. b. at some point on this side, which means the importer must ascertain freight charges to the seaboard and across the ocean, whereas, if he quoted, say, c. i. f. 'Christiania,' or 'Genoa,' he knows exactly what the goods will cost laid down at his own seaport. To place goods in new markets, the seller must aim at simplifying the transaction from the importer's point of view.

"Manufacturers may argue that domestic trade is booming, that their plants are working to capacity, and that when home markets are supplied there will be time enough to look for foreign trade, but by that time foreign markets may have been supplied by other countries, and the market they would have liked to introduce will have been taken away from them. Manufacturers and dealers in raw materials should devote a portion of their organization to foreign trade and study requirements of prospective markets. If such action is taken and the greatest care exercised in packing, shipping, and supplying only the best quality of goods, foreign trade ought to be successfully obtained.

"In some countries the exchange situation prevents any large business, unless specially financed, and others are already fairly well stocked with certain kinds of merchandise, but the foundation for exporting must be laid now, aiming at the formation of connections abroad which will be both direct and permanent.

"It is not desirable to sell on a c.i.f. basis in the currency of the country to which goods are destined. They should be sold on the basis of United States dollars or pounds sterling. In most cases foreign merchants are more familiar with foreign exchange problems than our own exporters, and must be given a fair deal in price and quality if we expect to do a lasting business.

"We in Canada are not unfriendly with the people of the United States. In fact we believe in selling them everything possible to offset the $2,280,000,000 worth of goods purchased from them during the last three years, but the time may come when the United States will have a sufficient surplus to dispose of to enable her to fill the foreign demand."

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The John V. Farwell Company's weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade says: Wholesale dry goods business for the first week in July records the largest week we have ever had in the house. Collections are over 50 per cent ahead of the corresponding week last year. Buyers are beginning to come in freely from western and southern states—wisely starting their fall shipments early on account of the transportation situation.

GOVERNMENT WOOL SALE

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Government offers for sale on sealed bid proposals approximately 650,000 pounds of wool. Samples will be shown at the Army Supply Base, South Boston, from July 15 to July 22. Bids are to be opened at 2 P. M. July 22.

Pennsylvania Utilities Co.
6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Series B, due 1946

Company serves electric light and power to widely diversified industries in important and growing industrial section including Easton, Bangor and Stroudsburg, Pa., and Phillipsburg, N. J., and gas to Easton and Phillipsburg. Net earnings for year ending April 30, 1920, were more than 2.3 times present annual first mortgage bond interest charges.

We recommend these bonds for investment
Price 80 and accrued interest, yielding over 7.80%

Lee, Higginson & Co.
New York — 44, State Street, Boston, 8 — Chicago
Higginson & Co.
80, Lombard Street, London, E. C. 3

BAKERS OF MADRID GO OUT ON STRIKE

"Lightning Strike" on the Part of the Operative Bakers in Spanish Capital Causes Situation of Intense Difficulty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

I

MADRID, Spain—A situation of intense difficulty and no small anxiety has been created by a "lightning strike" on the part of the operative bakers of Madrid. The secret was well kept, not a word of notice was given, but after the morning baking had been finished at 11:30 all the bakers in the city announced that they were coming out on strike, and that they would not resume work until the difficulties that existed between a company known as the Sociedad La Fortuna and its employees had been satisfactorily adjusted. At 9 o'clock on the same night there was a general meeting at the Casa del Pueblo of the societies that belong to what they called the Artes Blancas, all connected with baking and confectionery in any form, and after various speakers had expressed themselves, maintaining in general that the Sociedad la Fortuna was making the Socialist workers look ridiculous, they declared unanimously for the general strike.

During the past few weeks there have been occasional bread difficulties of one kind and another, and for a day or two at a time the public have had to take to something in the nature of what is known in other countries as war bread. But these have been slight and temporary experiences which troubled few. It was at once perceived, however, that this new situation was a vastly more serious thing, and that it was likely to become much worse before it got better. The public and the authorities, therefore, were quick in action. As to the former the moment they heard of the strike they swarmed round the bakehouses, and formed queues there, waiting for the bread to be put on sale, while the authorities sent a couple of policemen to each for the purpose of regularizing the proceedings and preventing any rush or inequality of distribution. At the same time the military, police and municipal authorities put their heads together with a view to conducting baking proceedings themselves on the following day, in the absence of which Madrid would be entirely without bread.

Resale of Bread Prohibited

The Captain-General, the Alcade and the Civil Governor laid the most careful and elaborate plans, the last-named issuing an appeal to the people that they would do their utmost to assist the authorities in the crisis, and stipulating that no person should be allowed to acquire more than two kilos of bread, the clubs, restaurants and hotels being called upon to ration their members and guests accordingly. The re-sale of bread was absolutely prohibited under pain of heavy penalties. The master bakers gave an assurance that if they obtained sufficient flour and the necessary assistance from the authorities, Madrid would not go short of bread. Mr. Bergamin, Minister of the Interior, issued a statement in which he said that bread would be made in 165 bakeries, that distribution would be one of the difficulties, and that as the strike had been entered upon illegally the offenders would be prosecuted by the criminal tribunal.

The women of Madrid, who in all these affairs concerning the means and cost of simple living are becoming an increasing political and demonstrative factor, at once manifested their feelings and not without some effect. A large number, about 200, who had been waiting overnight outside some bakeries in the Calle de la Ventosa, now proceeded in the morning to the headquarters of the Civil Governor, the Marquis de Grijalba, and there sent in a deputation, who complained not merely about the new circumstances of the bread strike but of the increasing dearness of articles of the first necessity, denounced abuses committed by the police and declared that bread was being allowed to leave the bakeries for particular destinations as a matter of favor and not in accordance with the regulations for distribution.

Soothing Words

The Civil Governor spoke soothing words to them and promised them that their grievances should not be unattended, always provided that they preserved order. About this time large numbers of Madrilenians of different classes were coming to the Civil Governor, offering him their services in the bakehouses.

In spite of the good advice given to them by the Marquis de Grijalba, and also in spite of the fact that the Commandant Salgado had been instructed to keep his military eye upon them, the women began to display some tendency toward demonstration of a more unruly character. The commandant is a man of resource and tact, and conceived the idea of controlling the demonstration by placing himself at the head of it and leading it, which he did accordingly and with complete success. The demonstrators proceeded along the Calle Mayor and into the Puerto del Sol.

As it happened, they arrived there at the very moment that the King, who had been on a visit to the Museo del Prado, was passing through in his automobile. They at once scurried forward to meet him, surrounded the automobile, and explained to him the reason of their demonstration. King Alfonso was entirely sympathetic. He discussed the matter with them, spoke kindly to them, and promised that he would do his very utmost in the way of intervening with the authorities and assisting them so far as he could to the end that the people of Madrid should not go short of bread. The women were quite satisfied with what the King said. They cheered him, and the royal automobile drove away amidst loud acclamations.

Appeal to the Women

However, the women had by no means done. The procession went on through the Calles de Carretas, Cadiz, Espoz y Mina, Plaza del Angel and other thoroughfares, and displayed a strong tendency to disorder whenever they saw a baker's shop. Commandant Salgado appealed to them to dissolve, but without effect. On arriving at the Plaza de la Cabeda the commandant made a fresh appeal to them to separate, with the same result as before, one of the women at this stage mounting some steps and in the course of a highly vigorous oration appealing to the crowd to intensify their demonstrative efforts and in case of separating in the middle of the day, to reassemble in the Plaza Mayor at 2 o'clock.

The manifestations continued during the day, and on the following day they were resumed with many variations in different parts of the city. In the Calle de Dulcinea a cart loaded with bread that was proceeding to one of the distributing stations was stopped, the bread seized and distributed among the crowd, the authorities being powerless to prevent it.

Short-Weight Loaves

In the Calle del Olivar an attempt was made to smash up a baker's shop, and when the Commandant Salgado tried to prevent this from being done the women began to throw stones. At half past five in the afternoon they again went to the headquarters of the Civil Governor and sent in another deputation to the Marquis de Grijalba, making a new series of complaints among which was one that the small loaves that were being supplied were of short weight. The Civil Governor promised that the matter should have the attention of the judicial authorities and appealed to the women to separate, telling them that he was at that moment engaged in negotiations for the conclusion of the conflict. The women afterward went to the Puerta del Sol, and there greatly interfered with the traffic which is so intense at this center.

The Alcalde made a statement in which he said that the efforts of the authorities had resulted in the baking of 45,000 kilos of bread, to which had to be added the quantities that had come in from the surrounding districts and the provinces. The Minister of the Interior also issued a statement, declaring that there was enough flour in Madrid to satisfy the needs of the people for seventeen days, that 500 men had been at work in the bakeries, of whom 250 were military. As against this the strikers numbered 3700 so there was a vast deficiency.

SUCCESS SHOWN BY UNION OF CLERKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Presiding at the twenty-ninth annual conference of the National Union of Clerks, held in Glasgow recently, the first conference of the organization held in Scotland, James McKinlay said it was questionable if the economic consequences of the war had yet been felt at their worst. The Peace Treaty, he considered, made no provision for the rebuilding of the economic structure of the world. The outstanding feature of the situation was the unrest which prevailed in every industrial country. The capitalist régime, he believed, was in a more precarious position today than history had ever known.

Reviewing the operations of the union, Mr. McKinlay stated that the membership in December, 1919, was 18,500 stronger than in December, 1918. The number of women enrolled in the period had been exceptional. The women members almost invariably took as keen and intelligent an interest in the work of their branch and of the trade union movement as the men. Many successes in trade movements had been achieved during the year.

Up to the present most of the negotiations were carried out with individual firms, but with increasing organization amongst clerks, the tendency in the future would be for negotiations, more especially in the larger industries, to be carried out between the employers' federations and the union. Mr. McKinlay considered it was essential that the union should be in a position to negotiate, not only for the clerks in one district but nationally for the clerks of that industry.

EARL READING MAKES APPEAL FOR UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Earl Reading made a strong appeal for unity between the two great English-speaking nations of England and America, at a recent luncheon in the Connaught Rooms, at which he was entertained by members of the Aldwych Club, Martin Vogel, treasurer of the United States, and Otto Kahn, the American banker, were amongst those present.

Lord Reading spoke of the efforts of Mr. Vogel, and Mr. Kahn, to bring America into the war, and said that both of them had been true friends to Great Britain. "I come to you," he proceeded, "not as a judge but as an advocate, a partisan and an enthusiastic Englishman. I think I am justified in the observation that an Englishman who has spent any part of his time in America during the war, and who took part in the cooperation of America and England in the war work which was then proceeding, cannot be otherwise than enthusiastic for continued friendship and a cooperation of America and the British Empire."

Frank and open discussion between America and Great Britain, he said, had resulted in a complete understanding and a desire that the cooperation should be continued and become more and more effective. They were told that there were disturbing factors, but speaking from a position of independence, and not as a member of a government or as a diplomatist, he was convinced with a faith fixed and unalterable that in America and Great Britain lay the future and the destiny of the world.

Referring to the commercial relations between America and Great Britain, the Lord Chief Justice said that as the two greatest trading nations in existence, trade rivalry could be pursued without any interference with their friendship. The two nations should strive to understand each other and not allow suspicion to grow.

His Lordship also stated that at a period when it was most wanted, Great Britain had extraordinary assistance from the United States in finance. He did not believe that this country desired anything in respect of the loans from the United States than that we should repay in due course to America all that we owed her. He was quite sure we had never asked America for anything else; and he did not believe that the British Government or the British people had put forward any other demand than that. The two countries had reached lofty planes of thought and action in time of crisis, let them prove themselves not incapable of it in time of peace.

SUGAR SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA CRITICAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Some of the salient features of the sugar situation were set forth by H. E. Kater, chairman of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which employs £3,000,000 of capital in the refining of sugar. Speaking at the annual meeting of the company Mr. Kater said in part:

"The course of the world's price of sugar is to us inexplicable. It is at present about that ruling when I addressed you last October, and we cannot understand how such a price can be maintained, nor how Europe can continue to import under these conditions. What we can do, however, is to order your own affairs so that a reversion, either immediate or delayed, to pre-war figures shall not find us unprepared.

"The agitation for reducing the week's work to five days, will, if successful, take a sixth off the production of the refineries, already working to their full capacity to supply the community with sugar. The only trades I have heard of as likely to benefit by this proposal are those connected with the suburban racecourses.

"No doubt, it can be contended that manufacturers are able to continue working at a profit when imports are checked by high protective duties, and such duties are increased as required to counteract the effect of shortened hours, and diminished production. But is no consideration to be given to the country producer, on whose work the towns live, and to the large class of people with small fixed incomes on whom the effects of the present regulated wage system fall with grievous force? The extent to which the country has gone in placing the control of industries in the hands of the legal profession can be gathered from the fact that in our own Australian factories we are now directly affected by 98 state and commonwealth awards; how many touch us indirectly I cannot say."

The magnitude of the operations of the company, and the virtual monopoly which it enjoys make it a favorite mark for advocates of nationalization. It is, perhaps, on account of the trend in this direction that the company is returning £4 per share of the capital to shareholders in the shape of war bonds. The company's capital is £3,000,000, in £20 shares all fully paid.

There is a prospect that Australian sugar production will not quite equal requirements in the coming season, and that further importation will have to be resorted. Importations already made have caused the price to be raised to 6d. per lb., instead of 3½d. the rate prevailing during the war.

HAVANA SHIPPING COMMITTEE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the Department of State, Department of Commerce, the United States Shipping Board, and transportation lines to Cuba will make up a committee which will visit Cuba to aid the government in relieving shipping congestion in Havana Harbor, which has been acute for the last six months. This action was decided on recently at a meeting of persons interested, called by Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, who will name the committee.

There are now 85 steamships and 25 sailing craft in Havana Harbor awaiting loading or unloading, with berths for only 25 vessels at wharves available. Commerce is said to be increasing rapidly, but port facilities have been stationary. Inadequate storage facilities and railroad transportation are given as contributing causes. Large rice shipments, valued at $30,000,000, are occupying shipping and storage space, it was said, because Cuban merchants were trying to avoid taking them, a break in the market having come after they had made the purchase.

The conference advised that the United States urge the Cuban Government to authorize entry of all classes of goods on payment of duties plus 25 per cent, and that dock companies be authorized to require removal of goods from docks within five days.

FRANCE REGAINING HER OLD FERTILITY

People Are No Longer Drifting as They Did But Are Settling Down to Work in Real Earnest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The recent French statistics which show that during the first four months of this year exports were higher than those of the corresponding months of last year by 3,000,000,000 francs, are only one sign out of many that could be cited to show how France is recovering. The commercial balance between exports and imports is in process of adjustment. The restrictions upon importations, though they may be criticized in some particulars, also help toward the French recovery. The increase in exportations, it should be noted, includes an extra 1,000,000,000 francs worth of manufactured goods.

Statistics in themselves, though important, are perhaps of less importance than the feeling of the country; and it is really astonishing to observe how the temper of the French people is changing. Only a little while ago a gloomy account would have had to be given, but today there is a remarkable improvement in the sentiment of the people. They are determined to bring about the agricultural and industrial reconstruction of their country as early as possible. They are soberly throwing themselves into the task. Much of the wild passion for pleasure-seeking has disappeared, giving place to a quiet resolve to work hard. There was a moment when there was real danger that some kind of anarchism would come out of the recklessness and discontent that prevailed. That period is passed. The old French temperament, which is gay but industrious, has largely returned, and the results can be seen on every hand.

War Area Being Put in Order

With regard to the soil, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the northern districts over which the battle raged and which became for the most part waste land, are being rapidly put in order. Roughly there were 1,725,000 hectares of cultivated land ruined during the strife. It seemed a long business to make this ground fruitful again, and perhaps the methods that were adopted were not always, during the earlier period of the armistice, the best methods possible. Lately such good will and such energy has been put into the job that 1,500,000—that is to say nearly nine-tenths of the whole—have been put in a condition where cultivation is again possible. It is true that a third of these large tracts are still unsown, but next year they will yield their harvest.

The figures are as follows: 312,000 acres are bearing wheat, 37,000 are bearing barley, 40,000 are bearing rye, 300,000 are growing oats, while turnips are planted on 18,000 acres, potatoes on 13,000, and various vegetables on 5000 acres. It is more difficult to make up the depleted cattle. In one way or another 400,000 cows have been lost, most of them driven off by the Germans. America has supplied a small number, and from Germany a considerable number have been recovered, although not so many as provided for in the Peace Treaty. To restock the countryside, remains a difficult problem. An adequate number of horses has been obtained, largely from the allied armies.

Upward Strides Taken

The official reports of progress in the 10 ravaged departments which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has been privileged to see, tell the same tale of earnest endeavor, though it must be confessed that there have been many artificial hindrances. The production is by no means brought back to its former level, and to replace the lost machinery and to rebuild the shattered factories, a great deal remains to be done. Nevertheless in spite of labor troubles, and at one time of some rather inadequate arrangements for the transport of coal to the manufacturing centers, an upward stride has lately been taken.

The problem of the budget which has been evaded for so long by the previous government, and which has hung fire in the present administration, is at last being satisfactorily solved. The Chamber has decided to impose exceedingly heavy taxation upon France, and no less a sum than 9,000,000,000 francs will be raised from the new taxes. It remains true that it is impossible to make the actual expenditure balance the revenue, and that special provision has to be made for that part of the budget which is regarded as purely exceptional and devoted to purposes which may properly be described as temporary.

Duty Now Seen

There are minor points of criticism which might be made respecting the financial policy of France, but, on the whole, the most courageous and the most comprehensive attempt to cope with the question has just been made. The financial policy now pursued is in pleasant contrast with the methods of procrastination which held sway until a short time ago.

An impartial observer summing up the situation is bound to say that France appears to be taking hold of herself, is no longer drifting as she did indeed drift for a few months. She now sees her duty and the way to accomplish it, and is marching with firm resolve toward that accomplishment.

In the industrial, in the agricultural, and in the financial spheres, there is a new feeling. In real earnest France is settling down, and idleness, waste, futile reliance upon tomorrow, pleasure-seeking, and all disturbing sentiments, are disappearing. France will regain her old fertility much more quickly than until recently seemed possible.

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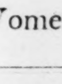

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

PHILADELPHIA

From a Sight-Seeing Taxi

Outside the Pennsylvania Railway Station, New York, which is, I suppose, the second most beautiful railway station in the world, I met a friend. As he was dressed rather more carefully than usual, with a waistcoat, and a shaped Panama hat, I said to him, "Hullo! Where have you been?"

To which he replied, "I've been to Philadelphia to see the Johnson pictures."

"Oh," I said, and held him. (He missed his car.) "Do tell me all about it."

Impatiently he began, "They're showing the Johnson collection in sections at Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park. They've shown the Madonnas, and now they've got on view about 70 of his French pictures with a Sargent, and a Whistler or two. I was rather disappointed."

As he is the kind of man who is always disappointed (he is afraid of enthusiasm, thinks it uncritical) I let him go, and proceeded to reflect on the Johnson collection.

How strange it is that this Philadelphia lawyer should have had a flair for art so instinctive and so clear that it is quite permissible to class him with Sir Hugh Lane. These two men never asked advice. Lane and Johnson always bought on their own judgment. One of the curious art experiences of my life was a visit I paid to the John G. Johnson house in 1907, where, with the help of a guttering candle held by the housekeeper, I examined as well as I could, the amazing collection of pictures, many of them masterpieces, gathered higgledy-piggledy, overflowing from the walls to the floors, to attic, cellar and bathrooms of that house. This collection, which any National Gallery in the world would be delighted to receive and to honor, was bequeathed to Philadelphia. The Quaker City demurred at the cost of building a gallery for the Johnson treasures. It is a long and harsh story; but I suppose that showing the pictures by sections in Fairmount Park means that Philadelphia will do her duty by this magnificent gift.

Next day I took train to Philadelphia. Outside the station I observed the word "Taxi" on a Ford car. I roused the driver from slumber and informed him that I wished to visit Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park, the Academy of the Fine Arts, and Independence Hall, and asked his charge. He looked me up and down. "You want sight-seeing terms—that's four dollars an hour." I bowed gravely and entered the automobile. Nothing separates me from Art.

We cut out of the crowded streets and swept off into a wide and handsome thoroughfare, bearing on either side signs of the houses that had been demolished to drive this noble road straight to the entrance of Fairmount Park. At the far end on a bluff, rising above the lake, palisaded around, bearing the marks of excavations, with hillocks of earth being shaped into seemliness, was a little army of workmen with cranes and carts.

"What's that," I shouted to the driver, as we swept past into the region of Fairmount Park. "The new art gallery" he answered, giving Lizzie more speed.

"Will the Johnson pictures be put there," bawled, for Lizzie had immediately responded. "Sure," he shouted back, neatly evading a collision.

I give this dialogue for what it is worth. The driver seemed a truthful man. Anyhow his information colored my day and my commentaries. For if the Pennsylvania Academy is to be transplanted to this magnificent site, and if the Johnson pictures are to be displayed there in a way befitting their importance, then my criticism of the dingy and ugly Academy of the Fine Arts, without a catalogue, and without any attempt at the adequate presentation of the works of art in their charge, is stilled. For the management can hardly help marking time in the old building, and concentrating thought and effort on the new gallery.

It will also be necessary to reorganize the Memorial Hall Collections in Fairmount Park. Rarely have I seen pictures, ceramics, and objects of fine and industrial art presented so unattractively. The possessions of the Pennsylvania Museum, installed in the Memorial Hall as a guest, are many, various and often remarkble; but they re shown in a way that makes the visitor eager to escape to the glades of Fairmount Park. As to the Willstack collection of over 450 pictures, they are hung on the old, lazy system of "Here's a bit of wall—cover it with a picture." Many of the attributions too will have to be reconsidered.

In a long, rather narrow hall the 70 Johnson French pictures are hung, unintelligently, without any attempt at arrangement or harmony. But their ugly setting cannot detract from their importance and beauty.

There is not a poor picture among the 70. Courbet is supreme. I know his work fairly well, but the rich beauty and strength of his "Sea Coast" and "Bather" and the swift power of his "Rainstorm" were a revelation to me. And I am bold enough to say that Lucien Simon's moonlight, painted in 1894, an exquisite instant in nature, exquisitely expressed, contrived into an illustration of "Christ Healing the Sick," is one of the most beautiful subject pictures of modern times. There is a luminous "Goatherd," by Millet; "War" and "Peace" by Puvis de Chavannes; a noble Jacob Maris, "Canal Bridge", a commonplace picture to the one in the Frick collection; a superb Manet, "The Alabama and the Kearsarge"; a fine Daumier; three striking Raffaelis; a Bastien Lepage, "The Thames," painted in 1889; and an early Sargent, "In The Luxembourg Gardens," rather more virile and determined than the version at Minneapolis.

These exceptional French pictures are but a small section of the Johnson collection. They put me into such a good temper that when I had roused the driver of my Sight Seeing Taxi from his second slumber, and told him to drive to the Pennsylvania Academy, I looked at the dial, marking the expenditure, in quite a friendly way.

It is impossible to say anything in favor of the building in which the Pennsylvania Academy, founded in 1805, is housed. It is the worst kind of architecture, dingy and depressing. I will say no more about it. Why should I? The new building is beginning to rise. Some of the best exhibitions held in America have been shown here, and no gallery can rival Philadelphia in the collection of old American portraits. There are 24 Gilbert Stuarts and 12 Sullys. But, would you believe it, there is no catalogue, and no printed information for the visitor giving the history of the Academy. I was obliged to buy a book by Helen M. Henderson, in the "Art Galleries of America Series" to satisfy my desire for information. Neither is there any catalogue of the modern pictures acquired by the Academy, which contains a classical Winslow Homer, "The Fox Hunt"; the best picture Chase ever painted, "The Lady With The White Shawl"; a splendid Melchers, "The Skaters"; Alexander Harrison's masterpiece, "The Wave"; one of McLure Hamilton's searching portraits of Gladstone, and good examples by Sargent, Bellows and Massam, who is represented by a beautiful little picture, "Cat Boats at Newport." At present these pictures suffer from their surroundings. They will look better in their new presentation in the new gallery.

I sought without success, not having any indicating catalogue, for examples by that indefatigable Artman—Charles Willson Peale—the father of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, who attempted to form a collection of paintings and to found a School of Art several years before the Academy was incorporated. Stay, I did see one picture by Peale. Who could avoid it—the enormous self portrait of "The Artist In His Museum" holding back a curtain to show you the wonders of his collection.

The name of Charles Willson Peale reminded me that scattered throughout Independence Hall there were once over eighty portraits by him of celebrities of the day, and that he was allowed to use the ball room as his museum studio. So I left the Academy, roused my driver from his third slumber and said to him, "Independence Hall."

The eighty-odd Charles Willson Peale portraits have passed through vicissitudes. They were removed: they were restored, and now a dozen or so have been hung in the Ball Room. Historically they are interesting: as art they are nothing. As a painter Peale was worse than Benjamin West.

Charles Willson Peale did not trouble me. I was in Independence Hall; in that beautiful Georgian building—such rooms, such furniture, such propriety, such simplicity. Many people roaming through Independence Hall must have lamented that they did not live in the eighteenth century.

Hardly could I tear myself away. Sadly I aroused my chauffeur from his fourth slumber. "Main station. Hasten," I cried. He did. We arrived with three minutes to spare. There were no seats on the New York train. I sat in the waiting room looking at a blank wall. Sight-seeing, like hiring a taxi, has its limits. —Q. R.

ELDAR GALLERY

LONDON, England—It is rarely that we have the pleasure of seeing water color drawings by Walter Sickert, and these five or six at the Eldar Gallery show him ever experimenting, never stodgy, sometimes very brilliant. "The Bridge, Bath" is a lovely thing indeed, unlabored, truthful, full of imagination and a knowledge of color values seldom seen even in the greatest work. There are other works at this gallery by John, Wilson Steer, Conder, but prejudice or not they seemed but a setting for the Sickerts.

RUSSIAN PAINTING

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—In the last article on Russian Painting a review was made of the influence of the life and letters of Europe outside Russia on the painting and Academy of Russia; and the influences brought to bear upon the Fine Arts of Russia by men imported from foreign countries down to the end of the eighteenth century. Now let us review the influences at work at the time of the birth of the nineteenth century. Romanticism, that vague term we apply to European thought of the time, is well understood by us when we think of Schiller, Shelley, Victor Hugo, Beethoven, Schubert, Delacroix. Russian literature at this time was in full Romantic swing, in men of the stamp of Pushkin and Gogol. But the writers, drawn as they were from the upper classes, had an advantage over the painters, who were without exception drawn from the middle and lower classes.

This is important, for the painters lacked the culture, and exquisite attainments of the writers and suffered from the coarseness and vulgarity of their origin. Even Alexander Ivanov, the greatest of this generation, did not free himself from these early influences until too late in his career, after much time spent abroad. Yet in spite of all their disadvantages, we find the Russian painters in the early nineteenth century tinged with the Romanticism so widespread at this time. We find too, instead of painters coming so much to Russia to teach the Russians, the Russian painters going abroad to France and Italy to study.

Kiprensky, of serf origin, is perhaps the first of the Romantic school, but he suffered from the worn out shibboleths of the Academy and failed in not knowing which way to direct his aim. He painted a great number of portraits of himself and shows in them his supreme interest in color effects rather than portraiture. He visited Rome twice and his work seems to have suffered and became more stiff and commonplace as his career advanced.

Although Kiprensky may be looked upon as the forerunner of Russian Romanticism the Russian Delacroix did not appear until the next generation in the person of Karl Bryullov, 1799-1852. He, too, went to Rome and was unfortunately steeped in the precepts of the Academy. His masterpiece is "The Last Day of Pompeii," superficial, studied in arrangement and too dramatic to really possess the quality of true Romanticism. His portraits rank as the best of the whole of the nineteenth century. He created no school as might be expected from his colossal and inimitable success. The movement did not produce a single great and original artist, but they all seem to have given their quota to the efflorescence of Romanticism prevalent everywhere.

Romanticism has always lived, of course, and still does in our own day, and we must remember that our own pre-Raphaelites are in our eyes today Romanticists of a sort. And it is significant by the way that the pre-Raphaelites found no echo whatever in Russian painting. But in the fifties the Academy too seems to be in a rapid decline, and, no longer the guardian of jealous theories and educational methods, became a free art school. But Romanticism was in Russia to develop a kind of religious school of painting and the greatest name in this school is Alexandre Ivanov, 1806-1858.

In this school we find a harking back to realism with a compromise between classical detail and religious sentiment. Gay, 1831-1894, was concerned with what is perhaps considered the "truth" of pessimism. His work gives us that inkling of "propaganda," "painting with a purpose," which in modern Russian painting is so obvious. Gay's portraits are the most important of this part of the century, and betray a great and noble mind in their execution. Although realism, strictly speaking, begins with Ventzianov, 1779-1847, it flowers in full bloom a generation later, and painting in this school became a means of telling a story and was quite subsidiary to the "subject" with which it dealt.

Outstanding in all the names thus occupied is that of Peter Sokolov, 1818-1899, the only painter from the forties to the seventies who remained faithful to painting itself and its aims. He was unfortunately very uneven. A self-taught painter, Fedotov, 1815-1852, laid the foundations of Russian "purpose" painting. Already Gay had essayed in this line of thought in a religious sense. But in Fedotov we have a sort of Hogarth of his time, tilting at the first attempts of the feminist movement, for instance, satirizing the bureaucrats (a bold thing in those days) humorously ridiculing the foibles of the merchant class and petty gentry.

The Crimean War, of course, brought about a state of upheaval in the national life and naturally affected the painting of the time. And so we have Vereschagin 1842-1904, the best known painter outside Russia, depicting Russian life from the point of view of a man outside Russia.

PRIMITIVE AMERICAN ART IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—For many reasons the exhibition of the art of the indigenous races of America, now held at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, is very important. It is the first of its kind ever held in this country, the subject is one of which very little is known, and it is not a little interesting in the light of the most advanced sculpture today, which admittedly harks back to primitive sources of expression.

All the work here shown, and there is a great quantity of it, is the outcome of inherent genius of the country, with little curiosity, emotion, or intellect. The dominant note is symbolism, with now and again essays in realism. These latter are those which interest us least, for we in these days are tired of realism, which has become so forgetful of the hard and fast essentials which every form of art must contain.

Although the symbolism of these works, especially the sculpture, is too remote for us at all to understand, they possess a fine originality of decorative motives which gives them a worthy place of comparison with any art of any time. Here and there, especially in the pottery, we are a little reminded of Ægean art, and at once our minds become entangled in the Eliot-Smith theories and those of Fenelosa, as to the origin of art, and we are left bewildered at the depths of learning the whole problem involves. Compared with Egypt and Assyria, very little archæological research has been carried out in America and vast yields no doubt would be the reward, judging from the significance of the little that has been done. Guatemala is considered the earliest cultural development yet discovered. The hieroglyphics on the architectural remains here are not yet deciphered, although this script still existed in Yucatan as late as the Spanish conquest, 1519-1533.

The period covered by these monuments is called Early Maya, and besides many exquisite pieces of carving in basalt, ivory and stone, in the exhibition are some photographs of buildings and monoliths which show a crude sense of sculptured ornament in architectural situ and compare unfavorably with early Chinese or Egyptian buildings which come to mind. The date ascribed to the Early Maya period is 200 B. C.-300 A. D., and it appears to have sprung into full bloom without any adolescence. In the Middle Maya period, fourth century to tenth, culture shifted to Yucatan and then influences from Mexico seem to creep in. The late Maya period commences with the eleventh century and in it began the degeneration of Central American art. There are several fine examples of pottery, nevertheless, of this period, and an interesting whistle made of clay modeled as two birds side by side; an ocarina, too, of this period closes with the Spanish conquest and a beautiful piece of Cholulan ware shows us the pottery on which the famous Montezuma's meals were served.

The history of South American art is the history of two opposing forms of culture, each subject to geographical conditions. On the one hand we have the valley of the Andes, fertile and irrigated and rich in stone; on the other a rainless coastal district without stone suitable for building. To the early period of art in the first-named district, is given the name Proto-Chimu and to the second Proto-Nasca. The exhibits cover a very large geographical area and wide span of time and one of the most interesting cases is that containing Peruvian textiles, in which the many fish patterns and quiet-subdued coloring are indeed beautiful. One piece of blue stuff is remarkable in that it is of double weft and warp which of course makes the pattern counterchange on the reverse side, and considering the very primitive loom used it is a subject for wonder. But then what can be more astonishing than the perfect roundness of the plates and jars, for we must remember no potter's wheel was used in their making. Indeed, the potter's wheel was probably unknown in America until introduced from Europe. And again the bulk of the carving was done with stone tools; yet some of it is extremely delicate.

Of the eighth to tenth century is an illuminated manuscript with absolute precision in its drawing of weird figures, and the color as fresh as the day it was painted. It is executed on smoothed deer skin. There are many very beautiful gold ornaments, pins, ear plugs, ear picks, and rings, the form of a bird being very popular with these primitive jewelers. Copper, too, was used and very largely for ornamental purposes.

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"Soo-chow," by Alexander Iacovleff, a decorative landscape of unstable architecture, canal cuttings and busy river life in blues and greens

PAINTINGS OF CHINA

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—A little while ago we saw the paintings of the Russian Roerich, barbaric, typically Russian, full of Russian temperament, and we could imagine such work done by none other than a Russian painter. And now at the Grafton Galleries we are shown the work of another Russian painter, Alexander Iacovleff. And no two extremes could be greater. Mr. Iacovleff is a finished draughtsman of great realistic powers, a painter with high technical accomplishment. A large number of paintings and drawings are here and all are of life, scenes, and people in China. The technique of the paintings is so finished and exact in its tone value and color schemes as to suggest the works of the early Italian school. Indeed so much is this so that one entirely forgets, or is all the more forcibly reminded of the nationality of the painter.

He has got right at the heart of the Chinese and uses the ivories, furniture, and embroideries, which we so often associate with antique dealers, in perfect, harmonious, useful setting for his figures. His figures live and convince one of their Chinese actuality in such a way that Chinese paintings of Chinese life seem in comparison mannered and unreal. The drawings of most of the heads are above life size, the reason being difficult to understand, but their precision and delicacy hold us with much pleasure and emphasize the curious depth of Chinese character, with its quiet, serene austerity.

The landscape "Soo-Chow" is a masterpiece and quite unique in that its unstable architecture, canal cuttings, and busy river life are realities which in themselves require no arrangement in their decorative effect. The color scheme in blues and greens lends not a little to the air of the fantastic pervading the whole picture.

Several paintings show the intimate life of the Chinese in eating houses and shops, and strange as they all are to our western eyes, are convincing and possessed of a very remarkable beauty. One learned from the painter that a French publishing house is shortly bringing out 50 plates in color and monochrome of his work, to cost £10 per copy—a limited edition. But what a pity the price is so high. Work of this kind and worth is valuable to a far wider public and should be placed within its reach.

In the same gallery is collected together many drawings and paintings of Thomas People Wood and Samuel People Wood, two remarkable brothers who worked in the early half and middle of the nineteenth century. All the work has the delicate penetrating observation so typical of this period, the animal paintings of Thomas being especially fine. Their excellent preservation is due largely to the fact that the artist ground his own color.

Samuel was a carver and has contributed some very fine water colors of street architecture. A memorial cross by him to his brother, in Colwich, is the pride of that village in Staffordshire. Exhibitions such as this serve to remind us of the great van of little known men, working at all times, who achieve not the very greatest heights perhaps, but sincere, valuable and beautiful results which enrich the art of their own day and give many hours of quiet joy to those who come after them.

SHOULD MUSEUMS LEND PAINTINGS?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—While no general rule can be established for the lending of works of art, there is no doubt but that the success of the traveling exhibition, recently a feature of museum work, points directly to possibilities of rich reward, both for museums and for art lovers, in some such exchange. It is a plan that was presented by John W. Beatty, director of fine arts at the Carnegie Institute, at the recent meeting of the American Federation of Arts in New York, and his views on the matter are well worth hearing.

"While special conditions must always govern special cases," he says, "I think I may safely lay down these two propositions:

"First: The possessor of a great work of art is but a trustee. He is a trustee for all those who possess that priceless heritage, a love of the beautiful. In this broader and finer sense, legal ownership appears insignificant. It almost appears vulgar. Ownership in this sense is universal. It is vested in every man and woman who has become possessed of a real knowledge of art. He who possesses this title cannot be dispossessed. If there be but one copy of a work of art, it belongs in this broader sense to all. It should be made available to all in so far as this is practicable and possible. If the work can be reproduced, as in the case of books and music, ownership on the part of each only becomes more intimate and apparent, but not more real. The printing press has made it possible to deliver to each lover of Handel's "Largo" a printed copy of the work, but the real ownership in this higher sense is vested in all who know and love the work. A copy of Shakespeare may be purchased for a few dollars, but he who would in this presence dispute the fact that Shakespeare belongs to all has more hardihood than I possess. My first proposition, therefore, is that the owner of a work of art is only a trustee.

"My second proposition is that in this kind of ownership there are no geographical lines. All who truly love art belong to one family. They all enjoy the supreme pleasure derived from the contemplation of works of art. They have all entered into a rich heritage, the richest, the purest and the most enduring outside the family relationship. Not many, relatively speaking, belong to this family. It is, therefore, our duty and high mission to extend the sweet and gentle influence of art, this supreme expression of civilization, to as many as possible. It is in this sense that the circulation of great works of art becomes important.

"If these two propositions are founded on reason, then it logically follows that any policy which will afford the greatest good to the greatest number must prove to be a good one to follow.

"If, for instance, the Carnegie Institute possesses a work of great artistic value and the Chicago Art Institute does not possess a work by the same master, it would seem to me to be not only right, but a great privilege to lend the work to Chicago. This has always been the policy of the institute.

"There are two classes of paintings which, I think, should not be subjected to even the slight risk of transportation:

"First: Those of such supreme excellence that it would be impossible to replace them. These should be safeguarded, not solely for the benefit of the holding institution, but for the benefit of art lovers generally.

"Second: Works of a particularly fragile character.

"We have a number of such works in the Carnegie Institute. Whistler's "Sarasate," for instance, is painted on burlap of a particularly frail character and therefore it should not be subjected to risk of damage. The risk in the case of many works is very slight, however, and I can think of no good reason why the beneficent influence of many great works should not be greatly extended. Can anyone, for instance, think of a really good reason why there should not come from Spain one or two of the great works by Velásquez, here to be shown in three or four important cities for the delight and inspiration of American art lovers?

"It might even happen that some of our younger painters might conceive the thought that it is not necessary to resort to distortion, or to any kind of freak performance in order to attract attention. If they will but equal Velásquez in the representation of the supreme qualities of character, of grace, of harmony and of beauty they will attract the attention they so much covet."

"C. WILHELM" REVEALED

LONDON, England—It transpires on the election of Mr. William Pitcher, (a name almost unknown) to the Royal Institute of painters in Water Colors, that he is the remarkable artist who has achieved fame under the name of C. Wilhelm. From 1887 onwards till the war he was the designer of a vast number of costumes and scenes for the long series of imaginative ballets at the Empire Theater. Now that this theater is to be converted into a luxurious cinema house, London loses one more of those places which catered for its picturesque amusement.

Among the chief successes, those which place him in the very front rank of scenic art were Orfeo, Faust, The Press, Papillons, Old China, and a host of others. His knowledge of historical costume is produgious, and after a theatrical career in which he has produced masses and masses of drawings, some of exquisite beauty, he is now devoting himself to water color painting.

Mr. Pitcher is entirely self-taught and owes his beginning with Drury Lane pantomime to an introduction by J. R. Planché to E. L. Blanchard. Besides the wealth of knowledge gained in his theatrical work he has a great knowledge of flowers and plant-life.

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THE HOME FORUM

Canoes on a Little River

Breaking clouds rolled before the sunrise, and the lake was all a-glitter when we pushed away in dancing canoes to find the outlet. This is one of the problems in which the voyager learns to know something of the infinite reserve, the humorous subtlety, the hide-and-seek quality in nature. Where is it—that mysterious outlet? Behind yonder long point? Nothing here but a narrow arm of the lake. At the end of this deep bay? Nothing here but a little brook flowing in. At the back of the island? Nothing here but a landlocked lagoon. Must we make the circuit of the whole shore before we find the way out? Stop a moment. What are those two taller clumps of bushes on the edge of this broad curving meadow—down there in the corner, do you see? Turn back, go close to the shore, swing around the nearer clump, and here we are in the smooth amber stream, slipping silently, furtively, down through the meadow, as if it would steal away for a merry jest and leave us going round and round the lake till nightfall.

Easily and swiftly the canoes slide along with the little river, winding and doubling through the wide, wild field, travelling three miles to gain one. The rushes nod and glisten around us; the bending reeds whisper as we push between them, cutting across a point. Follow the stream; we know not its course, but we know that if we go with it, though it be a wayward and tricksy guide, it will bring us out—but not too soon, we hope!

Here is a lumberman's dam, broad-based, solid, and ugly, a work of infinite labour, standing lonely, deserted, here in the heart of the wilderness. Now we must carry across it. But it shall help while it hinders us. Pry up the creaking sluice-gates, sending a fresh head of water down the channel along with us, lifting us over the shallows, driving us on through the rocky places, buoyant, alert, and rejoicing, till we come again to a level meadow, and the long, calm, indolent reaches of river.

Look on the right there, under the bushes. There is a cold, still brook, slipping into the lazy river; and there we must try the truth of the tales we have heard of the plentiful trout of Machias. . . . Then push the canoe through the interlaced alders, quietly, slowly up the narrow stream, till a wider pool lies open before you. . . .

There is a change now in the character of the stream. The low hills that have been standing far away, come close together from either side, as if they meant to bar any further passage; and the dreamy river wakes up to wrestle its way down the narrow valley. There are no long, sleepy reaches, no wide, easy curves, now; but sharp, quick turns from one rocky ledge to another; and enormous stones piled and scattered along the river-bed; and sudden descents from level to level as if by the broad steps of a ruined, winding stairway. The water pushes, and rushes, and roars, and foams, and frets—no, it does not fret, after all, for there is always something joyous and exultant in its voice, a note of the gaudia certaminis . . . a note of confident strength, sure that it can find or make a way, through all obstacles, to its goal. This is what I feel in a river, especially a little river flowing through a rough, steep country. This is what makes me love it. It seems to be thoroughly alive, and glad to be alive, and determined to go on, and certain that it will win through.

Our canoes go with the river, but no longer easily or lazily. Every step of the way must be carefully chosen; now close to the steep bank where the bushes hang over; now in mid-stream among the huge pointed rocks; now by the lowest point of a broad sunken ledge where the water sweeps smoothly over to drop into the next pool. The boy and I, using the bow paddles, are in the front of the adventure, guessing at the best channel, pushing aside suddenly to avoid . . . stones hidden with dark moss, dashing swiftly down the long dancing rapids, with the shouting of the waves in our ears and the sprinkle of the foam in our faces.

From side to side of the wild avenue through the forest we turn and dart, zigzagging among the rocks. Thick woods shut us in on either hand, pines and hemlocks and firs and spruces, beeches and maples and yellow-birches, alders with their brown seed-cones, and mountain-ashes with their scarlet berries. All four of us know the way; there can be no doubt about that, for down the river is the only road out. But none of us knows the path; for this is a new stream, you remember, and between us and our journey's end there lie a thousand possible difficulties. . . .

Our tenting-places were new every night and forsaken every morning. Each of them had a charm of its own. One was under a great yellow-birch tree, close to the bank of the river. Another was on top of a bare ridge in the middle of a vast blueberry patch, where the luscious fruit, cool and fresh with the morning dew, spread an immense breakfast-table to tempt us. The most beautiful of all was at the edge of a fir-wood, with a huge rock, covered with moss and lichen, sloping down before us in a broad, open descent of thirty feet to the foaming stream. The full moon climbed into the sky as we sat around our camp-fire, and showed her face above the dark, pointed tree-tops. The winding vale was flooded with silver radiance that rested on river and rock and tree-trunk and multitudinous leafage like an enchantment of tranquillity. The curling currents and the floating foam, up and down the stream, were glistening and sparkling, ever moving, yet never losing their position. The shouting of the water melted to music, in which a thousand strange and secret voices, near and far away, blending and alternating from rapid to rapid and fall to fall, seemed like hidden choirs, answering one another from place to place. The sense of struggle, of pressure and resistance, of perpetual change, was gone; and in its stead there was a feeling of infinite quietude. . . .

Thus for six days and nights we kept company with our little river, following its guidance and enjoying all its changing moods. Sometimes it led us through a smooth country, across natural meadows, alder-fringed, where the bed of the stream was of amber sand and polished gravel, and the water rippled gently over the shallow bars, and there were deep holes underneath the hanging bushes, where the trout hid from the heat of the noon sun. Sometimes it had carved a way for itself over huge beds of solid rock, where, if the slope was gentle, we could dart arrow-like along the channel from pool to pool; but if the descent was steep and broken, we must get out of the canoes and let them down with ropes. Sometimes the course ran for miles through evergreen forests, where the fragrance of the fir-trees filled the air; and again we came out into the open regions where thousands of acres of wild blueberries were spread around us.—Henry Van Dyke in "Days Off."

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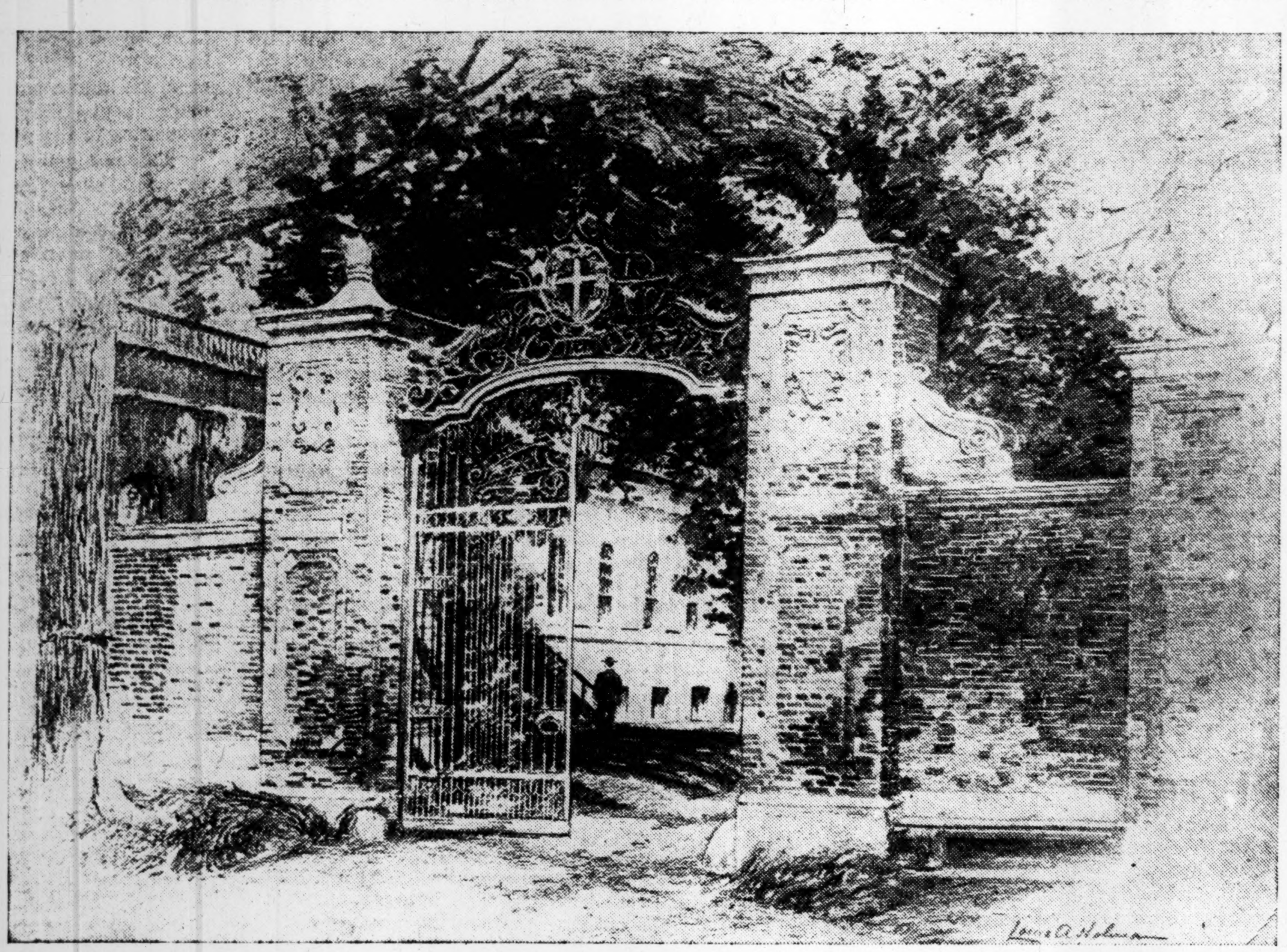

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston, Massachusetts

"A Harvard Gate," by Louis A. Holman

Harvard

Changeless in beauty, rose-hues on
her cheek,
Old walls, old trees, old memories all
around
Lend her unfading youth their charm
antique
Here the lost dove her leaf of promise
found—
While the new morning showed its
blushing streak
Far o'er the waters she had crossed to
seek
The bleak, wild shore in billowy
forests drowned.
Mother of scholars! on thy rising
throne
Thine elder sisters look benignant
down;
England's proud twins, and they
whose cloisters own
The fame of Abélard, the scarlet gown
That laughing Rabelais wore, not yet
outgrown—
And on thy forehead place the new
world's crown.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Water Tribunal at Valencia

It was Thursday, and according to a custom which dated back for five centuries, the Tribunal of the Waters was going to meet at the doorway of the Cathedral named after the Apostles.

The clock of the Miguelete pointed to a little after ten, and the inhabitants of the "huerta" were gathered in idle groups or seating themselves about the large basin of the dry fountain which adorned the plaza, forming about its base an animated wreath of blue and white cloaks, red and yellow handkerchiefs, and skirts of calico prints of bright colors. . . .

All those of the "huerta" who had grievances to avenge were here, gesticulating . . . speaking of their rights, impatient to let loose the interminable chain of their complaints before the syndics or judges of the seven canals.

The bailiff of the tribunal, who had been carrying on his contest with the insolent and aggressive crowd for more than fifty years, placed a long sofa of old damask which was on its last legs within the shadow of the Gothic portal, and then set up a low railing, thereby closing in the square of sidewalk which had to serve the purpose of an audience-chamber.

The portal of the Apostles, old, reddish, corroded by the centuries, extending its gnawed beauty to the light of the sun, formed a background worthy of an ancient tribunal; it was like a canopy of stone devised to protect an institution five centuries old. . . .

The bailiff finished arranging the Tribunal, and placed himself at the entrance of the inclosure to await the judges. The latter arrived solemnly, dressed in black, with white sandals and silken handkerchiefs under their broad hats, they had the appearance of rich farmers. Each was followed by a cortège of canal-guards, and by persistent supplicants who, before the hour of justice, were seeking to predispose the judges' minds in their favor.

The farmers gazed with respect at these judges, come forth from their own class, whose deliberations did not admit of any appeal. They were the masters of the water: in their hands remained the living of the families, the nourishment of the fields, the timely watering. . . . And the people of these wide plains, separated by the river, which is like an impassable frontier, designated the judges by the number of the canals. . . .

Now all the representatives of the four plains were there; the one on the left bank of the river; the one with the four canals; the one which the "huerta" of Rufaza encircles with its roads of luxuriant foliage ending at the confines of the marshy Albufera; and the plain on the right bank of the Turia, the poetic one, with its strawberries of Benimaclet, its "cyperus" of Alboraya and its gardens always overrun with flowers. . . . The seven judges seated themselves on the old sofa; then the people of the "huerta" came running up from all sides of the plaza, to gather around the railing, pressing . . . close together and the bailiff, rigid and majestic, took his place near the pole topped with a bronze crook, symbolic of aquatic majesty.

The seven syndics removed their hats and remained with their hands between the knees and their eyes upon the ground, while the eldest pronounced the customary sentence:

"Let the Tribunal begin."

Absolute stillness. . . . The sound of carriages, the clatter of tramways, all the din of modern life passed by, without touching or stirring this most ancient institution, which remained tranquil, like one who finds himself in his own house insensible to time, paying no attention to the radical change surrounding it, incapable of any reform.

The inhabitants of the "huerta" were proud of their tribunal. It dispensed justice; the penalty without delay, and nothing done with papers, which . . . puzzle honest men. . . .

The judges kept the declarations in their memory, and passed sentence immediately with the tranquillity of those who know that their decisions must be fulfilled. On him who would be insolent with the tribunal, a fine was imposed; from him who had refused to comply with the verdict, the water was taken away forever. . . .

Nobody played with this tribunal. It was the simple patriarchal justice of the good legendary king, coming forth mornings to the door of his palace in order to settle the disputes of his subjects; the judicial system of the Kabila chief, passing sentences at his tent-entrance. . . . —From "The Cabin," by Vincente Blasco Ibañez.

Flower Harvest in the Scilly Isles

"Here we are on Tom Tiddler's ground
Picking up gold and silver;
Daisies and lilies
And daffadowndilies—
O, who wouldn't be a delver!"

Next morning the farmer took him out to the fields, having first provided him with a pair of small leggings, for some rain had fallen during the night, and wading among the flowers would be wet work.

They came to a strip of ground, in size about an acre, set about with a low hedge of veronica and ablaze with yellow trumpet daffodils—yes, ablaze, though most of the buds were half open. Half a dozen boys were already at work here, headed (to Jan's delight) by the brown, smiling boy; for most of the men of the farm had started before daybreak to row Young Matthey's barge, laden with flowerboxes, down to the landing on the south point of Iniscaw, where the Lady's launch would take them in tow across the Sound to St. Lide's Pier, under the lee of which the steamer lay.

The farmer, having briefly instructed Jan what flowers to choose, how to pluck them low down by the base with a sharp snap, and how to basket them when plucked, assigned him his row and left him in charge of Dave, as he called the brown boy.

The field lay on the south slope above the cliffs in a sheltered hollow, facing southward; so that, over the sheets of daffodils and over the dwarf hedge, you saw the blue water of the archipelago, right away south to St. Lide's and to Garrison Hill with the Star Castle crowning it, and at its base (so clear was the morning) the smoke of the steamer as she lay getting up steam. The sunshine, falling warm on the wet flowers, drew from them the rarest fragrance. (They were trumpet daffodils, as has been said, and nine out of ten of us would have called them odourless; but little Jan, it was to be discovered, had a sense of smell keen almost as a wild animal's.) The fragrance mingled with the wafted brine of the sea.

. . . What a splendid fellow Dave was—so brown and strong! But Dave, though he could smile most of his time had very little mouth-speech, as they say on the Islands. He contented himself with showing Jan how to arrange his flowers in the "maund" or Basket—they had one maund between them, and were working down to parallel rows—and he did it mostly by dumb show. Once, however, he called out, standing up and pointing—

"There she goes!"

—and all the boys paused for a minute and gazed southward at the steamer heading out from St. Lide's Quay for the Main. . . .

The harvest had begun late this year, in contrast with last season's, when picking started before New Year's Day and went steadily on until May month. . . .—From "News from the Duchy," by Arthur Quiller-Couch.

Walpole's "Castle of Otranto"

"It is impossible," says Sir Charles Eastlake, in his "History of the Gothic Revival," speaking of Walpole, "to peruse either the letters or the romances of this remarkable man, without being struck by the unmistakable evidence which they contain of his medieval predilections. His 'Castle of Otranto' was perhaps the first modern work of fiction which depended for its interest on the incidents of a chivalrous age, and it thus became the prototype of that class of novel which was afterward imitated by Mrs. Radcliffe and perfected by Sir Walter Scott. The feudal tyrant, the venerable ecclesiastic, the forlorn but virtuous damsel, the castle itself with its moats and drawbridge, its gloomy dungeons and solemn corridors, are all derived from a mine of interest which has since been worked more efficiently and to better profit. But to Walpole must be awarded the credit of its discovery and first employment!"

Natural Abilities

Natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study.—Bacon.

Desire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM the beginning of history mankind has hungered and thirsted for the fulfillment of its desire; it is the struggle for the fulfillment of desire which has made history. This is nowhere more clearly illustrated than in the history of nations and in Bible records. The fidelity of Abraham, the experiences of the children of Israel in their search for the promised land, and the faithful watching of Zaccheus for the Christ are a few of the narratives with which Bible history abounds showing the impetus given by right desire. We see again this persistent striving for the fulfillment of desire in every branch of human endeavor,—in the application of the scholar, the contests of art, the labor for wealth, the search for health, the longing for human association and companionship; in short, in the ceaseless struggle for success in all that enters into the human belief of happiness. Human exertion has ever been goaded by this persistent endeavor to attain the fulfillment of its desire.

So it is not surprising that those who have hoped and striven for the attainment of desire have so eagerly grasped the assurance in the thirty-seventh psalm, "Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart." But in the ardent claiming of what is thus promised, it must be remembered that it is based on the condition, "Delight thyself also in the Lord." Jesus put it in much the same way when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Both are simple statements of the ever-operative, inescapable divine law.

To "delight . . . in the Lord" can mean but one thing, and that is to rejoice in knowing Principle's all-inclusiveness. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and author of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," asks on page 2 of that work the pertinent question, "Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?" So, he who has been striving for much learning finds in Christian Science that man exists as the reflection of God, the all-knowing Mind. The one who has sought the true expression of art is enabled to prove through the practical demonstration of Christian Science the accuracy of that definition on page 247 of Science and Health, "Beauty is a thing of life, which dwells forever in the eternal Mind and reflects the charms of His goodness in expression, form, outline, and color." No clearer definition than this could be given. To him who has labored for wealth Christian Science brings the proof that God is substance, and includes within Himself all bounty and good, and that Mind's idea, man, is inevitably and eternally supplied with all good. To the seeker for health Christian Science reveals man as the perfect image and likeness of his perfect, eternal Principle, God. And to the tired seeker for association and companionship Christian Science brings the joyous message that man is forever inalienably one with divine Principle, God, and the proof that this eternal, indestructible association is here and now. These facts are interpreted in human affairs in the way that mortals can best understand them. Well may the father's reminder in the parable of the prodigal son be remembered: "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

So, then, we find that true desire is inevitably right desire; it is a desire for righteousness, because it is a consistent and persistent striving for that all-sufficiency which is eternally included in divine Mind, of which man is the complete expression. Jesus, the master Metaphysician, set forth in unequivocal language the law governing such desire when he made that declaration which has significantly been named a beatitude, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled." Such hungering and thirsting is not necessarily expressed in words; it is the seeking for spiritual understanding of God and His idea. Mrs. Eddy writes, "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." (Science and Health, page 1.) The deep significance of this assurance is realized only as it is lived in daily life, for, as is emphasized in the same paragraph, "Thoughts unspoken are not unknown to the divine Mind."

The tendency of the human mind is always to outline that which it desires and the way in which its fulfillment shall be expressed. This is why the human mind has never found satisfaction in the attainment of that which it has sought through material endeavor. It reaches one material goal only to find that the desired end is farther away, and so it plods on, ever seeking to attain its purpose, but never finding through mortal methods that all-sufficiency which alone can satisfy. But the divine Mind has forever established and is constantly unfolding perfection, and in that Mind alone is found that omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience whereof the Psalmist sang, "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures." With this understanding of God, divine Mind, and of man in His image and likeness, the Christian Scientist is happy and content to rely implicitly on Him, for he has found that ever-present spiritual guidance which led the children of Israel. Referring to this divine guidance, Mrs. Eddy writes, "As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God." (Science and Health, page 566.)

This spiritual understanding of the all-inclusiveness of God and His idea fulfills that wondrous prophecy of Isaiah, "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." For the divine Mind, which includes all good, is infinite and eternal, and has eternally supplied all good to the real man, the "image and likeness of God."

I Sat Me Down

I sat me down upon a green bank-side,
Skirting the smooth edge of a gentle
river,
Whose waters seem'd unwillingly to
glide,
Like parting friends, who linger
while they sever;
Enforced to go, yet seeming still unready,
Backward they wind their way in
many a wistful eddy.

. . . .

From rocks around hung the loose ivy
dangling,
And in the clefts sumach of liveliest
green,
Bright ising-stars the little beach was
spangling,
The gold-cup sorrel from his gauzy
screen
Shone like a fairy crown, enchased
and beaded,
Left on some morn, when light flash'd
in their eyes unheeded.

The humbird shook his sun-touch'd
wings around,
The bluefinch caroll'd in the still
retreat;
The antic squirrel caper'd on the
ground
Where lichens made a carpet for his
feet;
Through the transparent waves, the
ruddy minkle
Shot up in glimmering sparks his red
fin's tiny twinkle.

. . . .

—Joseph Rodman Drake.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 12, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Dyer Incident

The decision of the British House of Commons, by a substantial majority, to uphold the action of the government concerning the dismissal of Gen. R. E. H. Dyer from all further employment, on account of his action during the riots at Amritsar, in India, last year, will be welcomed by all those who are jealous for the upholding of the British ideal of government in India. The decision of the House is all the more laudable because it was probably taken in spite of a very strong desire to err on the side of leniency. No one who really understands the situation would be inclined to doubt the difficulty of the position in which General Dyer found himself in Amritsar in the April of last year. For months, the Punjab had been in a condition of extreme unrest. The decision of the government to retain, by means of what had come to be known as the Rowlatt Acts, the strong coercive powers which it had assumed during the war, and the widespread misrepresentation by which this decision was followed, all tended in conjunction with other causes to produce a condition which those who knew India best were inclined to regard as extraordinarily critical. Thus, addressing the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla, some time ago, Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, insisted that no one who had had the responsibility of dealing with the situation would ever be likely to forget the issue which had to be faced. Telegraph wires were cut, railway lines were torn up, and, for some days, the only way in which the government at Delhi was able to maintain communication with the Punjab was by means of wireless telegraphy. It was, in fact, preeminently a time for drastic action, for strong, courageous, farsighted action, but it was most certainly not the time for terrorism. Terrorism has no place in any civilized form of government, and it certainly finds no place in the British tradition in India.

Now, General Dyer's action at Amritsar, last year, was frankly and admittedly terrorism. The recently issued report of the committee, appointed by the government to inquire into the whole matter, places this fact beyond any possibility of doubt. In describing the circumstances of the incident, this report states that a large number of people assembled on the night of April 13, 1919, in the Jallianwala Bagh, an open space in the city of Amritsar, in defiance of a proclamation issued by General Dyer. General Dyer, thereupon went personally to the Bagh, and stationed twenty-five men on each side. Then, without giving the people any warning to disperse, he ordered his troops to fire, and this firing was continued for ten minutes. At the end of that time, approximately 379 people had been killed, whilst the number of wounded could be taken as probably three times that number. The report then goes on to maintain that General Dyer's action is open to criticism in two respects: first, that he started firing without giving the people who had assembled a chance to disperse; and second, that he continued firing for a substantial period after the crowd had commenced to disperse.

General Dyer's reply to this criticism is that it was no longer a question of merely dispersing a crowd, "but of producing a sufficient moral effect, from a military point of view, not only on those who were present, but more especially throughout the Punjab." In such a statement General Dyer, of course, wrote his own condemnation. The fact that his friends have since sought further to justify the act on the grounds that it was "successful," only renders the repudiation of the whole policy by the British Government, supported by the House of Commons, the more welcome. Exemplary punishment, meted out to a criminal, duly tried and found guilty, is one thing, and has frequently been resorted to in India, notably during the Mutiny. But the wholesale slaughter of large numbers of people who, at the worst, had been guilty of a purely technical offense, for the purpose of producing a moral effect, is quite another. As Mr. Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, declared in the course of the debate in the House of Commons, however good the motive, it infringed the idea upon which the Indian Empire has been built. "It is up to us," declared Mr. Montagu, speaking of the alternative to terrorism which Parliament had always supported up to that time, "to put the coping stone on the glorious work which England has accomplished in India, by leading India to complete free partnership in the British Commonwealth; to say to India: 'We hold British lives sacred, but we hold Indian lives sacred, too.'"

But, after all, the condemnation of General Dyer's action is much more direct than any that would result from the fact of its dissonance with the British tradition in India. On General Dyer's own statement it was an act of terrorism, designed for the purpose of producing a "sufficient moral effect from a military point of view." As such it, of course, stands condemned at the bar of simple righteousness. And it is because it is thus simply and drastically condemned that General Dyer's defenders in the House of Commons, the other day, were, one and all, betrayed into the most illogical if not immoral statements. What must be thought, for instance, of Sir Edward Carson's contention that officers must be upheld, or they would never get officers to carry out their duty? Or what must be thought of Mr. Robert Gwynne's insistence that, inasmuch as the government had failed to condemn Mr. Winston Churchill's "error of judgment at Gallipoli," it had no right to condemn General Dyer's "error of judgment" at Amritsar. Even admitting an error of judgment in the former case, two blacks do not make and never have made a white. But then, of course, there is no apparent limit to irrelevancy. Let it be, at once and gladly, admitted that General Dyer is all that his friends claim for him, a worthy soldier with over thirty years' unblemished service to his credit; that he was placed in a position of extreme difficulty, and that drastic action was necessary. None of these things, however, alter the fact that the organized shooting at Amritsar was the expression of a policy which is utterly and entirely inadmissible. The condemnation of such a policy cannot be too definite nor too final.

United States' International Trade

The part that will be played by the United States in the future trade of the world is the subject of much discussion, just now, among representatives of business and financial interests. Many manufacturers and shippers are awakening to the fact that their own interests and those of the whole country depend largely upon foreign trade outlets for American-made goods and raw products.

A larger export trade concerns not only the manufacturer and exporter, but every man, woman, and child in the United States. It is said that at least 50 per cent of the manufactured goods that are exported are produced in towns having a population of 50,000 or less. It is thus readily seen that every industrial community, no matter how large or how small, is vitally interested in the future success of the United States' foreign trade. Although self-interest may be the principal impelling motive to further the export trade of the Nation, this motive does not necessarily represent a selfish purpose. In fact, the elimination of national selfishness may be brought about in supplying the needs of the rest of the world. And in doing this the United States will be greatly benefiting its own industries.

Just to what extent the United States will be able to obtain a share of world trade depends largely upon the manner in which the government and manufacturers cooperate in furthering international commerce. Other nations are much more familiar than the United States with world shipping, having been in the field longer, and have built up important connections. The United States is establishing a large merchant marine, and, so far as shipping facilities are concerned, should be in position to transport a large amount of merchandise. The European nations are, however, rapidly recovering from the devastation of the war, and are devoting themselves to industrial upbuilding to such an extent that soon they will be able, not only to supply a large part of their own requirements, but to ship their products to other countries in large measure. The trade figures just reported by the United States Department of Commerce for the month of May show a surprising increase in exports for that month, the total amounting to $739,300,000, compared with $684,717,000 for the previous month. For the eleven months ended with May, exports amounted to $7,474,000,000, or $1,170,000,000 more than the total for the corresponding period of the preceding year. It is interesting to note that United States imports for May declined $64,000,000 from the April figures. One of the prime reasons for the increase in export figures, in face of the unfavorable foreign exchange market and Europe's industrial improvement, is explained in the higher prices for nearly everything exported. It may be found also that some of the other nations, particularly those of central Europe, are taking more goods from the United States than formerly, reflecting an improved credit position in those countries. The decline in imports may be accounted for by the wave of economy that has swept over the United States during the last few months, and the price shrinkage in such commodities as silk and kindred articles coming from abroad.

The Semana Francesca

Spain could be trusted to carry through her Semana Francesca, or French Week, which she held recently, with the utmost distinction. It was a project after her own heart. Not only were there about it well-nigh unlimited opportunities for the display of that curious gala instinct which is so characteristic of the country, but the chief promoters had evidently spread abroad the impression that great political capital was to be gained from it. To be sure, from the first day to the last, politics, at any rate politics affording the least hint of contention, found no part in the proceedings. Such a place as Morocco might not have existed. Difficulties between the Spanish zone and the French zone, the question about the future of Tangier, and many similar issues might never have been questions at all. The nearest approach to politics was the leading article in the "Epoca," which appeared just before the "week" opened, but the "Epoca" studiously confined itself to generalities. It insisted that, having regard to the "new realities" created by the war, the community of interest and ideals between France and Spain might develop without any obstacles. Up to 1914, France might have been suspicious, might have felt the necessity of taking precautions, but, since 1919, all reason for suspicion, all necessity for exercising those precautions, had disappeared.

Everybody knew that the allusion here was to Morocco, of course, but no one would be likely to be guilty of the bad taste of saying so. The Semana Francesca was just a splendid opportunity for a protracted celebration, and Madrid threw itself into the work with the most engaging abandon. Thus when the French representatives arrived in the Spanish capital they found a very heavy program awaiting them: receptions, inaugurations, expeditions, conventions, mass meetings, in fact, hospitalities and public gatherings of all kinds. But the Frenchmen were quite equal to the occasion, and no courtesy from a Spaniard, public or private, but found its reciprocation from a Frenchman. The first item on the program was the inauguration of the new rooms of the famous national picture gallery, the Museo del Prado, which are to be devoted, in future, entirely to French art. It was a great function. The King and Queen were there, and a large and distinguished company. Speeches were made of the utmost appropriateness to the occasion. The collection was inspected and admired, and then, of course, nothing would do but that the French delegates should return the compliment, and insist on inspecting the wonderful work by Spanish artists to be found in the Museo. Other great events were a concert in the Teatro Real, a banquet at the Foreign Office and, most important of all, the laying of the foundation stone, by King Alfonso, of the Villa Velasquez, a home for French art students who, in the near future, may come to Madrid to study Spanish art.

There can be no doubt of the success of the French week, viewed as a series of very pleasant functions, but whether it really achieved very much in bringing the two nations together, or in paving the way for settlement of the outstanding questions between them, is another matter. Spain has shown herself more than usually prone, during the past eighteen months, to imagine that the "fiesta" and the "homenaje" were certain ways to better international relations, and to an improved view, on the part of those thus fêted, of Spain and her policies. Today, however, more than ever before, it is deeds that count. It is hard to imagine a French week, or any other kind of week, being productive of any harm, but it is equally hard to imagine its being productive of much good.

Outdoor Symphony Concerts

In music, no mere portion of the people, perhaps, shows such high artistic pride as do all the people, when gathered and averaged together. No special class, in other words, can boast of having musical sensibilities so fine as those of the ordinary mass. Social history during the past fifty years bears record of many schemes for the elevation of the popular musical taste that failed; and no doubt the trouble, in many cases, was that the persons launching the scheme believed they must reach down to the public, whereas they ought to have reached up.

An illustration of crowd aristocracy was to be noted at the opening of the summer concert season at Lewisohn Stadium, College of the City of New York. The people! They seemed countless, filling the space provided in the enormous open-air auditorium, hanging on the grille fence that borders the college athletic field and covering a hillock, or high ledge, that stands outside the inclosure and overlooks the grounds. And the attention! Anybody who chose to take a position across the street from the Stadium had to be as quiet, after the performance had begun, as if he were on the floor of a down-town recital hall, instead of on the top of a bare rock in a vacant up-town lot. As for the sidewalk along the grille fence, that was no place for persons given to loud conversation to remain long, although it was a public thoroughfare where everyone, legally, had a right to walk and talk as much as he pleased. If this is how things were found when one hung around the edges, where only the more sonorous instruments of the orchestra could be heard anyway, the situation was intensified when one passed through the gate. Taking a chair in a space of ground between the semicircle of Stadium benches and the musicians' platform, one was part of possibly the largest and the most eager throng that ever assisted at a symphony concert in New York.

Suppose the person thus wandering over the scene belonged to the fraternity of clerks, who, assuredly, are of the people if the men and women of any set are. Such a clerk, thinking of the general aspects of the occasion, could remark that this was the night when symphony concerts as an all-the-year-round institution in New York began, a summer night in 1920, an easy date to remember. Suppose, again, that this clerk were one who toils, at the turn of the fiscal year, over the audit of some industrial concern. He could think of himself as able hereafter to seek the same distraction from his vigils in the sound of flute, violin, and horn that his brother, the clerk in a mercantile house, has been able to seek when laboring, at the turn of the calendar year, over taking account of stock. He could say to himself that from now on he will have the inspiration of rhythm, lilt, and accent in his balance sheets, just as the other man has always had in his inventories.

The summer of 1920, then, may be set down as the time when the dividing line between musical winter and musical summer ceased to exist, unless, indeed, the plans of the National Symphony Orchestra, which is giving the Stadium concerts, weaken, and unless the people's aristocratic zeal for music is distrusted. The public, in brief, may indulge itself in Beethoven in July, as heretofore it has in January, provided the managers stick to their schedule and keep out ear-catching, clap-trap musical forms from their programs. If only they will hold to their faith in the crowd, open-air music will have equal dignity with indoor music; the Stadium will have like artistic distinction with Carnegie Hall.

Chicago's New Boulevard

After years of hopeful planning, Chicago has at last made a satisfactory connecting link between its park and boulevard systems on the south side of the river and those on the north. The new bridge, with its approaches, seems so simple in its effectiveness that strangers riding over it on a motor-bus may wonder why it was not accomplished long ago. For several blocks on each side of the river, the old fronts of the buildings have been cut away in order that the street might be widened. What was a very settled wholesale business district had to give up, however, some of its very settled habits before this roadway could be constructed. For many years, for instance, large dealers in fragrant spices and other commodities had been accustomed to line the streets with drays and trucks that were being loaded and unloaded. Through the narrow middle of the street that was left, the automobiles and other pleasure vehicles could bump along, as best they might, in a slow-moving jam over the cobblestones. With them was mingled, moreover, much of the freight being hauled to the docks for shipment on the lake boats. Altogether it was a rather disagreeable way of getting from one excellent boulevard to another.

The Chicagoan, however, is patient. He has been so long depicted as a bustling sort of person that possibly some people may have to be reminded that he really is patient also. Now, at length, his patience is rewarded with a connecting link for the boulevards that is a triumph in civic improvement. It is true that the banks of the river itself do not yet resemble in any degree the garden spots that were featured in some of the early water-colors of the bridge project; but for the present it suffices that one can roll across the stream in comfort. For the freight, there are passageways beneath the main street. Along the upper level, the new fronts make the old buildings much more attractive than ever before. It is expected that the varied shops in the conveniently arranged buildings will be well patronized by the many in motor cars who appreciate the adequate route across the river. When the fronts are all completed, the owners of the structures will doubtless find themselves considerably more prosperous than they were in the former circumstances. In addition, the stranger will be able the more easily to take advantage of the hotels along the north shore, which are very welcome additions to those in the loop district. The new connecting link may not usher in all the ideal conditions that have been foreseen by the more ardent Chicagoans; but it will undoubtedly relieve congestion in various ways.

This accomplishment in Chicago ought, of course, to set a good example to other cities which have streets that need to be widened. Surely even historical spots can be as fitly commemorated by pleasant roadways as by the preservation of anything that is essentially meaningless and cumbersome. Boston, especially, can take notice. There is constant need everywhere for better provision for traffic. Though it may be difficult at first to arouse property-owners to see the need for improvements that affect their own property, once they are aroused they are bound to be glad for the progress. Necessary changes for the convenience of the public redound to the benefit of all. Chicago is to be congratulated on having made its connecting link for its boulevard system through this part of its wholesale district. In some instances, business may well come before pleasure; but all will agree that a good highway is a joy forever.

Editorial Notes

A new organization in Virginia, to be known as the Virginia Association for the Common Good, will apparently be well worth watching, for the sake of whatever influence it may have upon governmental and other affairs in its home State. It plans to provide a strong nonpartisan working body of individuals who shall investigate "everything which bears on the welfare of the State," to the end of understanding whatever is involved, and ultimately presenting the matter to the general membership of the organization, as a basis for urging legislation. The object to be kept in view for such legislative work is said to be the best interests of the whole community. So the plan is interesting and the purpose laudable. What the effect will be only the experience of the new association can determine. But the whole proposal, at least in its plan, seems to indicate that Virginia people, among others, are beginning to believe that an elective government is not necessarily efficient, or certain to operate for the best interests of the whole community, merely because it is elective. In other words, they seem to feel that some sort of a follow-up system is requisite, and this appears to be what the new Virginia association is undertaking to provide.

An editorial in the New York Tribune undertakes to minimize the effect of the statements of W. Jett Lauck, the "consulting economist for labor organizations," in what he says about the recent marked increases in packer profits, now said by Mr. Lauck to have reached the total of $58,000,000 a year. The newspaper rather pokes fun at the economist on the assumption that, in a population of 110,000,000, the whole thing amounts, one way or another, to no more than 50 cents apiece in a year. Of course, half a dollar is not much to stir the country over, if the half-dollar is the whole story. But the newspaper seems to forget that if $58,000,000 a year is, by any chance, being improperly taken from the people of the country every twelvemonth, the fact that this total amounts to no more than half a dollar for each person is no reason at all for brushing the matter aside. The curious thing about this newspaper's utterance is that, while rising to protest against the figures given by the labor unionist, it apparently accepts without thought of question the figures of the packers themselves. The packers may fairly be said to be an interested party. And the Tribune seems to have forgotten that their assertions are based upon figures of costs which an authoritative commission of the United States Government has declared to be not dependable. On the other hand, the statements of the labor unionist and of the government commission seem to be fairly closely in line with one another.

The plans for a complete reorganization of the English highways, together with a more up-to-date system of finger-posts, as prepared by a committee of the Ministry of Transport, will no doubt be highly welcome to motorists and other roadfarers. At the same time, there are traditional features of the highways which, however inconvenient, will not be discarded without regret. Thus, while it may not be easy to pick one's way on the Bath Road, Watling Street, the Great North Road, or the Oxford Road with the present imperfect system of signs, many a traveler on the highways will look back affectionately to those historic names on the finger-posts, when the committee's plan of converting them into mere numbers has been carried out.

A new element may be introduced into the field of numismatics by the proposal to issue porcelain money throughout Germany. With this purpose in view, a Meissen porcelain factory has already manufactured specimens of coins ranging from 10-pfennig to 5-mark pieces. How successful the new proposal will be remains to be seen. Its adoption would mark an interesting breach with the traditional use of gold, silver, and bronze; and the well-known formulæ, A, AR and AE, of the catalogues would have to be supplemented. Apart from the occasional employment of electrum, billon, brass, and potin, iron in the Peloponnesus, and glass for coin-weights in Arabia, the three established metals, in their varying forms, have rarely been challenged.